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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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CONTENTS

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

Nabiyev Addresses Republican Party Aktiv on Economic Tasks (R. N. Nabiyev; KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 31 May 85).....	1
Kulyab Obkom Party Plenum Hears Nabiyev on Economy, Party (R. N. Nabiyev; KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 26 May 85).....	7
Usubaliyev, Dolgushkin at Kirghiz Komsomol's 60th Year (T. U. Usubaliyev, N. K. Dolgushkin; SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 31 May 85).....	19
Latvian Supreme Soviet Elects Vagris Presidium Chairman (SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, 23 Jun 85).....	28
Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Debates VUZ Entrance Exams (Baku Domestic Service, 24 Jul 85).....	31
Meeting of Georgian Party-Economic Aktiv (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 13 Jul 85).....	32
Party Work at Moldavian Raykom Level Described (F. Khristev; KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII, No 6, Jun 85).....	34
Estonian Party Journals Reviewed (B. Yakovlev; KOMMUNIST ESTONII, No 5, May 85).....	41
Tsagerskiy Raydom of Georgian CP Replaces First Secretary (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 11 Jul 85).....	47

IDEOLOGY

Soviet Policy in Latvia Defended Against Emigre Attacks (B. Pudels; SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, 18 Jun 85).....	48
Renewal of Ideological Cadres Called For (Editorial; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 17 Jul 85).....	52
Socialist Principles of Distribution Discussed, Lauded (KOMUNISTI, 6 Mar 85).....	56
Purged Georgian Revolutionary Extolled (G. Saitidze; KOMUNISTI, 20 Mar 85).....	57
Stalin's Toast at World War II Victory Celebration Recalled (KOMUNISTI, 26 Mar 85).....	57
Not All Ills Can be Blamed on 'Sabotage', 'Vestiges of Past' (K. Goksadze; KOMUNISTI, 17 Apr 85).....	57
Party Kharakteristika 'Not a Purge' (KOMUNISTI, 19 Apr 85).....	58
Children's Magazine Has Stalin Photo, Explains Identity (DILA, No 5, May 85).....	59
'Sound' Traditions Must Not Be 'Automatically Discarded' (KOMUNISTI, 15 May 85).....	59
'Bilim' Society To Strengthen Lecture Propaganda (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 25 May 85).....	60

SOCIOLOGY

Latvian Health Minister Discusses Health Care in Republic (V. Kanep; SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, 16 Jun 85).....	61
Chechen-Ingush Justice Minister: Stronger Labor Discipline (I. Albastov; SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, 8 Aug 85).....	63
Rostov Prosecutor Outlines Anticorruption Drive (A. Yanyushkin; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 4 Aug 85).....	66
Estonian Militia School Profiled (RAHVA HAAL, 25 Jun 85).....	70
Two Soviet Citizens Escape to Sweden on Foot (AFP, 5 Aug 85).....	73
Southern Uzbek Rayon Fights Islamic Prayer Meetings (V. Neyburg; PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 29 Jun 85).....	74

Armenia Examines Problems of Persistent Religiosity (L. Magtagyan; KOMMUNIST, 14 Jun 85).....	78
Atheist Education in Pinsk Examined (I. Gurinovich; SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, 23, 24 May 85).....	82
Abkhaz ASSR, South Osetian Press on Law, Order Reviewed (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 14 May 85).....	87
BSSR Orthodox Clergy 'Collaborated With Fascists' in WW II (A. Kruglov; SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIA, 2 Jul 85).....	91
Uzbeks Discuss Status of Vocational Training (Tashkent Domestic Service, 26 Jun 85).....	96
Alcoholism Discussed During Uzbekistan's Political Day (Tashkent Domestic Service, 20 Jul 85).....	97
KiSSR Enforces Ban on Alcohol Trade Near Hospitals, Schools, Camps (A. Galunichev; SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 23 Jun 85).....	99
Alcoholism Major Cause of Birth Defects (SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN, 16 Jan 85).....	102
Military Paper Rebuts Western Claims on Human Rights (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 30 Jul 85).....	104
Anti-Alcohol Instruction Urged in All Schools (G. Zaigrayev Interview; SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, 9 Jul 85).....	106
Library Campaign Against Islam Highlighted (Ata Atdayev; ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT, 9 May 85).....	107
Technical Equipment of Border Troops Highlighted (A. Rusanov; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 28 May 83).....	107
Role of Russian in Schools Stressed (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 18 May 85).....	107
Work of Scientific Atheism Faculty Described (A. Keshchikov; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 28 May 85).....	108
TuSSR Republic Atheism Contest Announced (MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI, 31 May 85).....	108

CULTURE

Literature's Role in 'Rebuilding Consciousness of Worker' (L. Anninskiy; LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, No 29, 17 Jul 85).....	109
Kazakh Grammar Texts Criticized (Y. Mamanov; SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN, 6 Dec 85).....	121

Former Head of Georgian Writer's Union, Purge Victim, Lauded (Elgudzha Magradze; KOMUNISTI, 15 Mar 85).....	123
Book Examines Vestiges of Islam in Georgia (SAKARTVELOS KOMUNISTIC, No 4, Apr 85).....	123
Progress, Plans in Georgian Communications Infrastructure (Mikheil Inauri Interview; KOMUNISTI, 7 May 85).....	124
Communications Official Writes on Postal Developments (PRAVDA, 10 Aug 85).....	126
New Edition of Lenin's 'Selected Works' to Appear in Turkmen (B. Zhurmenek; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 12 May 85).....	127
TuSSR: Duties of Journalists Stressed by Party (Editorial; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 5 May 85).....	127
Media Shortcomings Noted by Union Official (A. Mammedov; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 5 May 85).....	127
'Short Atheistic Dictionary' Reviewed (A. Rejebov, O. Gojayev; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 22 May 85)....	128
TuSSR: Folk Healers Assailed (G. Khallyyeva; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 31 May 85).....	128
Soviet Turkmen Literary Weekly Received in Afghanistan (ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT, 17 May 85).....	128
ArSSR Radio Broadcasts Appeal to Armenian Emigres (E. Sakhinov; KOMMUNIST, 28 Jul 85).....	129

REGIONAL ISSUES

Uzbek CP CC Buro on Results of Cotton Sector Restructuring (Tashkent Domestic Service, 27 Jun 85).....	130
'OTAN' Society Serving Needs of Kazakh Emigres (Musa Dinisnav; QAZAQ ADEBIYETI, 1 Jun 85).....	132
First Quarter Quotas Met by Turkmen Industry (Editorial; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 1 May 85).....	134
All Private Plots To Be Surveyed in TuSSR (V. Nurgeldiyeva; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 4 May 85).....	134
Recent Communications Developments in TuSSR Highlighted (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 7 May 85).....	134

TuSSR Deserts Institute Praised by British UN Official (Michael Quinn Interview; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 4 May 85)...	135
TuSSR: Elimination of Shortcomings in Economy Urged (Editorial; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 22 May 85).....	135
TuSSR: Cotton Cultivation Not Proceeding According to Plan (Editorial; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 31 May 85).....	135
Ukrainian Food Industry Minister Interviewed (Zagorodniy Interview; Moscow Domestic Service, 17 Jul 85).	136
Expansion of Abkhaz State University in Georgia Highlighted (David Sheliya, Mikhail Dzhindzhikhashvili; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 10 Jul 85).....	138
Foreign Correspondents Visit Kazakhstan (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 13 Jul 85).....	138

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

NABIYEV ADDRESSES REPUBLICAN PARTY AKKTIV ON ECONOMIC TASKS

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 31 May 85 pp 1-2

[Speech by R. N. Nabiyeu: date and place not specified]

[Text] R. N. Nabiyeu pointed out that the development of a complex program for expanding the production of consumer goods and the population's services system during the period 1986-1990 and out to the year 2000 is evidence of the great importance in the practical implementation of the party's instructions on the questions being discussed. Every step has been taken to provide for maximum production growth and for raising the quality of the goods and services being provided in the draft program for the republic. The instructions of the meeting of union republic communist party central committee and party kraykom and obkom first secretaries, which was held in the CPSU Central Committee on 28 November 1984, are being fully considered during the development of the draft.

Specifically, the meeting directed attention toward the fact that our per capita indicator for the production of cultural, domestic and household goods is still low. The discussion also concerned the fact that the proportion of goods made from local raw materials and wastes is still low in Tajikistan. It was pointed out that industry continues to produce goods that do not have any demand and that the discipline of contract deliveries is sometimes violated. The experience of the city of Riga in organizing public dining in enterprises is being poorly used. Production capabilities, specifically in the footwear industry, are not being fully utilized. Growing attention is now being paid to all of these questions.

It was also rightfully pointed out to us that the level of everyday and, generally speaking, paid services is almost one-third lower than the country average. That is why we are searching for reserves to insure their faster growth. We do not have a bad foundation for having production growth rates in consumer products and in the volume of services for the population correspond to the tasks that have been posed in the complex program. Subsequently, Comrade Nabiyeu dwelt on the state of affairs in the republic's national economy.

The speaker pointed out that among the numerous important national economic tasks the questions of increasing the production of consumer goods, improving

their quality and expanding their variety are among the primary ones. Definite work is being done in this direction. Republic commissions for the quality of goods and for the monitoring of their production and delivery to the market are operating. The fulfillment of the tasks for the production of first necessity and mass demand goods, which have been established by CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees, is being continuously monitored. This is providing positive results. During the first four years of the five-year plan, the production of goods for the people exceeded the quota 1.2-fold. Industry is now producing more than 140 types of goods in the group product assortment. The majority of them enjoy a good demand. The proportion of children's variety goods is growing. Almost 23 million rubles more than in 1980 is being produced. The production of cultural, domestic and household goods grew 15.7 percent during the four years. The work enthusiasm of the masses, which has been evoked by the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, is actively contributing to this. The movement to greet the 27th Congress of our Leninist party in a fitting manner is being expanded ever more widely in work collectives. As a result, 29.4 million rubles of consumer goods were produced above the plan during January-April of this year.

The light and local industries are making an important contribution to the acceleration of consumer goods production. The enterprises of the ministries are producing and delivering more than 80 percent of all non-food consumer goods. In this regard, the Ministry of Light Industry will undoubtedly fulfill the five-year target for industrial production growth rates and the Ministry of Local Industry will significantly exceed it.

The speaker further said that in evaluating what has been achieved exactly and self-critically, he would like to point out that the reserves and capabilities for increasing the production of consumer goods are far from being fully used. Despite the growth in volume and the improvement in the quality of the articles, the demand for many of them is not being satisfied as before. In some cases, the production volume is small; in other cases, the quality of the goods suffers; and in still other cases, their variety is not sufficiently broad enough. The general reasons for this condition are the serious failures of planning bodies to fulfill their tasks, the incomplete balancing of material and technical support plans, deficiencies in equipment and in the organization of labor, and other errors. If we are anxious today about the fact that the overall volume of goods for the people does not satisfy our needs, these questions can become even more urgent in the future because the birth rate and the growth in our populations are the highest in the country.

The program, which was outlined in the five-year plan for expanding the republic's light industry, is not being completely fulfilled. Less than the stipulated cotton yarn and cloth, clothing and hosiery items and footwear are being produced. The capacities at the Tursunzade Porcelain Works are being mastered slowly.

The collegium and the party organization of the Ministry of Light Industry (Comrades Kalandarov and Meshaninov) must pay more attention to the question of raising the use of production capacities. In 1984, they were still being

used on the average 89 percent in the cotton branch, 90 percent in the footwear branch, and 92 percent in the silk and knitted-wear branch (for individual types). In light industry enterprises, losses of work time are still high and the task of modernizing obsolete equipment is not being carried out. In the Dushanbe Cotton Association, the four-year task for replacing weaving equipment has been fulfilled by only 54 percent. Here, the percentage of shuttle-free looms is only 38 percent and considerably lags behind other enterprises in the country.

During the current five-year plan, the Ministry of Local Industry (Comrades Baymatov and Makhmadmurodova) is not insuring the fulfillment of the quotas for the production of cultural, domestic and household goods. Specifically, the output of garden tools and instruments, woolen kerchiefs, enameled and aluminum vessels, and other goods is being systematically disrupted. It is necessary to say that objective capabilities exist for fulfilling the quotas in the majority of these cases. We have taken well known steps on this score.

We are also worried about the fact that almost a third of the union enterprises are not producing consumer items at the present time and their production in the others boils down to a very limited list of household articles and garden tools and instruments.

At first glance, the increase in the production of consumer goods in enterprises of union subordination appears impressive in the draft of the 12th Five-Year Plan. It shows figures for increasing their production twofold, threefold and even more. The absolute quantity, however, remains -- as before -- insignificant. According to preliminary studies, the production of consumer goods in 1990 will grow by 301 million rubles for the republic in general (in wholesale prices as opposed to 1985). However, only 53 million of these rubles represent the contribution of enterprises of union subordination.

Here, the failure of oblast, city and enterprise party committees to fulfill their tasks is evident. They are still not sufficiently aiming directors toward systematic work in producing consumer goods. Gosplan and the executive committees of local councils are still not fully using the rights, which have been granted to them, in stipulating quotas for the production of goods to the enterprises that are located on the republic's territory regardless of their subordination.

R. N. Nabiyeu said that, based on the instructions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the all-possible improvement in product quality is now acquiring special significance. There are also quite a few shortcomings here. For example, 336 of the 463 goods tested were condemned as defective or lowered in grade last year. Violations of the requirements in state standards and specifications were found in 10 of the 13 Ministry of Light Industry enterprises that were inspected. Up to 20 percent of the items, which are produced by local industry enterprises, are being rejected as defective.

Increasing product quality in every way possible should be the daily concern of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol bodies and a matter of honor for each work collective.

The speaker dwelt on the importance of fulfilling product sales plans considering contract obligations. This also affects the improvement of the population's supply with goods.

It is necessary to mention that the struggle for strict observance of mandatory deliveries has intensified during recent years. This question is continuously at the center of attention of the republic's party and soviet bodies, and day-to-day control over them has been established.

The fulfillment of the sales plan considering contract obligations was 98.8 percent based on 1984 results. The overall failure to deliver and the number of enterprises, who did not manage to fulfill this indicator, decreased. Unfortunately, the necessary significance is not being attached to this question everywhere. Things are not well in the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry where the fulfillment of deliveries during January-April of this year was only 94.7 percent. This indicator in the Ministry of Local Industry is lower than the republic one.

Today, it is necessary to put as the main task the insuring of the unconditional fulfillment of the sales plan considering contracts and orders in general for industry. This will be a good response to the party's and government's continuous concern, a fitting contribution to the country's economy, and a considerable help in supplying the people with the required goods.

The production of consumer goods still does not entirely settle the problem of satisfying constantly growing requirements. It is important to bring the products to the consumer and to insure their total care and marketable appearance. The role of correct and -- what is the main thing -- long-term forecasting of demand for this or that item has grown many times over. Workers in the trade sector should set out a solid covering detachment against the penetration of goods which do not satisfy the requirements of standards or which possess low consumer qualities, into their counters. They must increase efficiency many times over especially in the area of shunting commodity stocks not only on the territory but also between systems and strengthen economic ties with industrial enterprises.

The retail commodity turnover plan was fulfilled by 100.1 percent during the first four years of the five-year plan, and the average annual rate of commodity turnover increase was 5.5 percent. At the same time, the fulfillment of additional commodity turnover quotas was not assured during the last period of the five-year plan. The largest shortfall was committed during the current year.

Our trade standards are still low: slovenly dressed salesmen, dirty counters, the absence of the necessary ads, and poor professional training. One must

mention that this is typical not only of the rural area, rayon centers and cities but also of the capital's trade enterprises. Cheating and short-weighting the customer, which occur in many trade enterprises, are completely intolerable. Extremely few specialists and women work in the trade system, especially in the village, and an effective reserve of personnel has not been established.

The speaker then pointed out that the personal services of the population require continuous concern and a large amount of it. During recent years, they have been formed into a special branch. The expected growth rate in personal services during 1985 will be 142 percent when compared with 1980, including 145 percent in the village. It is necessary to mention that the high rates in expanding personal services have demanded a more attentive attitude toward this branch from local party, soviet and economic bodies. It was necessary to search for additional production premises and to solve numerous personnel questions. Even in this important branch (Comrades Kasymova and Nurmatova), however, there are quite a few unsolved problems. The volume of providing services on a per capita basis was a little more than 25 rubles last year. This is significantly lower than the country average. During the years of the five-year plan, the actual sale of services was 99.5 percent of the plan and 99.7 percent in the rural area. Except for the city of Dushanbe and Garmskiy and Fayzabadskiy rayons, the enterprises and organizations of all oblasts and rayons of republic subordination did not manage to fulfill the plan.

The directors of industrial, construction and agricultural enterprises and organizations are not fulfilling the tasks for opening complete reception points. Each one must recognize how important the influence of well organized services is on strengthening work discipline and decreasing personnel turnover and non-productive losses of work time.

It is important for party, soviet, trade union, and economic bodies to improve personal services incessantly, eliminate existing deficiencies resolutely, and increase work quality and the population's service standards in every way possible. It is necessary to expand the repair and construction of housing, laundry and dry cleaning services, baths, photographer's studios, and leasing more rapidly.

As you see, we are faced with performing a very great deal of strenuous work to realize the main slogan of our party: Everything in the name of man; everything for the good of man.

Now, when the party and the country are moving to greet the 27th CPSU Congress, we must broadly expand the socialist competition on these important avenues of the national economy. It is necessary to see to it that all party committees; primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations; councils of people's deputies; and all our economic directors work on a daily basis on the questions of satisfying the population's requirements for goods.

All of our personnel must have a good understanding of the social and political significance of this important national economic problem. The task is not a campaign one; it has a program nature. It is necessary to increase the

responsibility of leading cadres for the use of all the reserves that are concealed in the improvement of management, the strengthening of organization and order and the regimen of savings and thrift.

The appropriate ministries and departments, their subunits, and local party and soviet bodies are faced with decisively changing the style itself of managing these branches. It is necessary to visit work collectives more frequently, organize production better, indoctrinate people, and genuinely struggle for quality at each work position. These questions must now be at the basis of all our day-to-day work.

Permit me to express the confidence, R. N. Nabiyev said in conclusion, that the republic's communist and workers will honorably cope with the critical tasks of satisfying the people's needs for high quality goods and of expanding the population's trade system and personal services, and that they will fittingly greet the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KULYAB OBKOM PARTY PLENUM HEARS NABIYEV ON ECONOMY, PARTY

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 26 May 85 pp 1-2

[Speech by R. N. Nabiyeu, first secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, at the 25 May Kulyab Oblast Party Committee meeting]

[Excerpts] A plenum of the Kulyab party obkom was held on 25 May. It discussed the results of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the oblast party organization in preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress. The plenum also heard the question of convening the regular 12th oblast party conference and information on the activity of the oblast party committee in carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 19th congress of the Tajikistan Communist Party and the 11th oblast party conference.

The speaker -- I. Khayeyev, first secretary of the party obkom-- pointed out that the communists and all workers in the oblast had greeted the news of the convening of the next 27th party congress with a great deal of enthusiasm and had broadly expanded the socialist competition to fulfill successfully the tasks of the current year and of the 11th Five-Year Plan in general.

When analyzing the state of affairs in the oblast, the plenum participants concentrated their main attention on shortcomings and derelictions and on unused reserves and opportunities. It was pointed out that a lack of organization, formalism, perfunctory leadership methods, petty guardianship and regulation are being observed in the activity of individual party committees. Instances of the weakening of party, state, labor and production discipline and of the lowering of personnel responsibility for the task entrusted to them, exist.

The shortcomings in the party direction of the economy have led to part of the enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses not managing to fulfill plans and socialist obligations. Since the beginning of the five-year plan,

nine percent of the industrial enterprises have not fulfilled their plans for the production and sale of products. As a result, one and a half million rubles less of them were provided. The Kulyab Oil Extraction and Brick plants and the Moskovskiy Rybkhoz are among those lagging behind.

The plenum paid special attention to questions concerning capital construction which has evoked serious alarm over the course of a number of years.

The rates of driving the Dangara irrigation tunnel and the opening up of the steppes require acceleration. In this connection, a serious rebuke has been addressed to the Dangara Party Raykom (its first secretary is R. Z. Mirzoyev) which does not sufficiently help the primary party organizations in the construction area, has little interest in their deeds, and has lessened the demand on communists -- especially directors -- for derelictions in work and for the failure to fulfill plans.

The plenum participants talked with deep anxiety about the serious shortcomings in the operation of motor vehicle transport. Last year, motor transport enterprises "transported" 69,000 tons of cargo on paper and allegedly 45 tons of fuel and lubricants were expended for this. State motor transport is often used for personal and profit-making purposes.

R. N. Nabiyeu, first secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke to the plenum.

The plenum adopted decrees on the questions discussed. The plenum decided to convene the 12th oblast party conference on 20 December 1985.

Comrades!

These days, we are living and working under the inspiring and mobilizing influence of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum that examined a question of enormous political importance -- the convening of the next congress of our Leninist party. Its decisions and materials are at the center of attention of the party, all Soviet people and the general world public.

And this is rightfully so. The plenum provided highly principled instructions in the area of social, political and international politics and party, organizational and political work; and it defined the main tasks and directions in the activity of party organizations during the pre-congress period.

Comrades, you know that the tasks of the republic's party organization in realizing the instructions, which flow from the decisions of the April CPSU

Central Committee Plenum, were discussed thoroughly, comprehensively, very sharply and exactly a week ago during the 21st Plenum of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee.

Today, a plenum of the Kulyab Oblast Party Committee is discussing this question. I Kh. Khayeyev's report and the presentations have thoroughly analyzed -- in light of the instructions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum -- the progress in solving the social and economic tasks facing the oblast, and defined the main directions for work during the pre-congress period. It was very correct that the plenum participants concentrated their main attention on the coming tasks, unsolved questions, shortcomings, and ways to overcome them.

This approach will undoubtedly contribute to the successful solution of the economic and political tasks facing communists and all workers in the oblast and to active preparations for fittingly greeting the 27th CPSU Congress and the 20th Tajikistan Communist Party Congress. This is now the main direction in our work.

As was pointed out in the report and presentations, your oblast is making a significant and constantly growing contribution to the solution of the tasks facing the republic. New tasks, however, have been put in front of you today. The April CPSU Central Committee Plenum pointed out that the development of Soviet society will be determined to a decisive degree by qualitative changes for the better in the economy, by its shift to the rails of intensification and by increasing efficiency in every way possible. It is necessary to evaluate the state of affairs in the national economy from these positions and to determine the tasks for the future.

We must be guided by this highly principled instruction. It was from this point of view that the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Buro recently examined the question of additional measures to strengthen the work of the republic's party, soviet and economic bodies in the unconditional fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR During 1985.

It was pointed out that -- along with a further increase in the rates of development of the branches of the national economy during January-April; the over-fulfilling of the plan for the production and sale of industrial products and for the growth of labor productivity; and the increase in the volume of capital investment assimilation, transport shipments, retail commodity turnover, sale of personal services, and production of animal husbandry products -- shortcomings and derelictions in the management of individual branches, enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes continue to exist.

Not all enterprise and organization directors display the necessary persistence in making maximum use of existing reserves to achieve higher final results and fulfill plans and socialist obligations, in strengthening the struggle against bad management and wastefulness and in strengthening discipline.

These shortcomings are also typical to some degree or other of the national economic complex of Kulyab Oblast. It is necessary to look for the reasons for them primarily in the inability of a number of party committees, soviet and economic bodies and directors of enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes to correctly organize their work and to introduce discipline and order into all production sectors and all work collectives.

Today, the plenum will approve the date for holding the oblast party conference and the questions that will be introduced for discussion during it. There will be a report to the party and to the workers of the republic about the work performed and about the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. In preparing for it, it is first of all necessary to analyze carefully and self-critically how the implementation of everything, which was planned by the previous oblast party conference, is taking place. This approach will help to reveal bottlenecks, unsolved questions and shortcomings and assist in the taking of effective measures to correct the situation as much as possible in the time that remains.

In this connection, where should attention be directed based on the instructions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum?

Let us take the oblast's industry. As was already mentioned, the plans are in general being fulfilled according to the main indicators. However, if one delves more deeply, it is impossible not to see serious shortcomings behind the general figures. Based on the results of the first four months of this year, every sixth enterprise is not coping with its sales plan; every fifth one -- with the target for labor productivity. One must say that, generally speaking, things are not going favorably with this indicator; a clear trend toward its lowering is being observed. However, you see, increasing labor productivity is one of the main ways to intensify production.

Every fourth enterprise is not coping with the plan considering contract deliveries. As the April plenum pointed out, this is a very important aspect of the question of responsibility and discipline. It is evident that sufficient attention is not being devoted to this.

The obkom and oblispolkom must investigate and correct the state of affairs together with the republic's ministries and departments. The year's plans must be fulfilled without any adjustments. This is the party's instruction.

In light of the requirements of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum it is necessary to pose the question of capital construction very sharply. The semiannual plan for the commissioning of fixed capital during the first four months was fulfilled by 15 percent and the plan for commissioning housing by 16 percent. This is worse than during the corresponding period of last year.

More than a third of the oblast's construction organizations have not coped with the four-month program for contract work. During this time, they failed to assimilate approximately 1.4 million rubles. Enormous assets -- more than 150 million rubles -- have been frozen in unfinished construction.

An especially large number of subunits lagging behind are in the Kulyaboblstroy Trust. Six out of the 10 organizations have not coped with the four-month targets.

The quality of construction work is beneath any criticism. For example, a state commission headed by Comrade Abdurakhimov, deputy chairman of the gorispolkom, accepted a 70-apartment building in December of last year with a "good" rating. However, it was impossible to occupy it because of serious defects. A similar picture occurred with the handing over of a kindergarten with 320 places. Due to the fault of the directors of the Kulyabvodstroy Trust's PMK-1 [Mobile Mechanized Column-1], serious defects and errors were tolerated in the construction of projects for developing the Dangara Steppes, the elimination of which will require a great deal of expenditures. All this must be regarded as a display of a lack of discipline, an irresponsible attitude toward the job, and low exactingness on personnel.

As is known, among the most important primary tasks defined by the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the realization of the Food Program occupies a special place. The rural workers of Kulyab Oblast are also making their contribution to this national tasks. Now, at the end of the five-year plan, it is necessary to increase work effort and to do everything for its successful completion and for more effective work during the coming period.

When determining the circle of urgent tasks for rural workers, it is necessary to pay special attention to grain. All of you know what enormous attention the party is paying to increasing food resources, especially grain. This means that a special responsibility lies on Kulyab Oblast corn-growers. You see, they provide a third of the republic's grain production.

The condition of the crops is good and this permits grain production to be increased considerably during the current year, especially in Dangarinskiy Rayon. The grain is already ripening and it is the immediate duty of party, soviet and agricultural bodies and the directors and specialists of farms to prepare for the harvest in an exemplary manner and to carry it out within a short period, without allowing losses of grain. As inspections show, however, they are not preparing for the harvest hard work with the necessary effort everywhere.

There is another question. A shortage of grapes of approximately 30,000 tons is expected in the republic in connection with the severe cold this year. Steps are being taken in order to compensate for this. Kulyab Oblast must also make its contribution, viz., produce and sell to the state no less than 3,000 tons of grapes above the plan. There are capabilities for this.

Based on a decision of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Buro, a thorough and complete inspection of the state of affairs in the republic's agriculture, including in your oblast, was recently conducted. During it, considerable shortcomings in the care of cotton and other crops and in the organization of work to produce and lay-in fodder were revealed. Complacency

and sluggishness, which were in no way justified, and gross violation of agricultural techniques are being tolerated. This pertains primarily to farms in Parkharskiy, Moskovskiy, Voseyskiy, and Kulyabskiy rayons.

Monitoring of the progress in the production and laying-in of fodder has been weakened. The care of sugar beet crops and corn for grain and silage is not sufficient. The situation must be corrected.

The Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Buro has approved the initiative of the agricultural workers in Kulyab Oblast and Kolkhozabadskiy and Garmskiy rayons for increasing the production and laying-in of fodder and for increasing its quality during 1985. The oblast's rural workers have pledged to achieve a record level in the laying-in of coarse and succulent fodder and to exceed the planning target by 35 percent.

Even higher frontiers have been planned in the Dangarinskiy, Sovetskiy and Leningradskiy rayons and on a number of kolkhozes who have come out with an initiative to lay in a one-and-a-half-year supply of coarse fodder.

Why did your progressive cotton-growing farms, grape-growers and cattle-breeders not support these undertakings?

A patriotic initiative deserves the broadest dissemination. However, in order for it to be transformed into practical deeds, it is necessary to attach continuous organizational work to it and to establish effective control over the progress in fulfilling the adopted obligation.

Evidently this is not being taken into consideration everywhere. Individual rayons and many farms in the oblast, especially the Pravda and Ittifok kolkhozes in Moskovskiy Rayon; the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, the Kolkhoz imeni Lamanov and the 50 Years of Tajikistan's Komsomol Sovkhoz in Parkharskiy Rayon; and others, are performing the laying-in of fodder worse than last year.

The necessary attention is not being devoted to quality. For example, in Parkharskiy Rayon, 1,700 tons of the 4,340 tons of the procured haylage were relegated to the third class.

It is necessary to increase demands on those directors and specialists who display a lack of administrative abilities and irresponsibility in this matter.

I would especially like to talk about the state of affairs in animal husbandry. It evokes serious concern. During the first four years of the five-year plan, the meat production plan was underfulfilled by 1746 tons, and the plan for purchasing cattle and poultry -- by 679 tons. The average yield weight of cattle, sheep and pigs has decreased.

Changes for the better are not visible at the present time. During the first four months of this year, 387 tons less meat were produced and the purchases of cattle and poultry decreased by 169 tons when compared with the corresponding period of last year. The average yield weight of cattle continues to decrease, small enough as it is.

I will now dwell on the work of the Khovaling Agro-Industrial Association, on which we have placed large hopes. Here, the indicators continue to become worse. All of this evokes justified alarm over the final results of the large-scale experiment that is being conducted here. The obkom, Khovalingskiy Party Raykom and the oblispolkom must together with the appropriate republic ministries and departments investigate more thoroughly the problems that have arisen, take effective steps to overcome the lagging behind and achieve the accurate and smooth operation of the association.

There are also questions in dairy cattle production. There are large reserves here which should be put into operation. A great deal is being lost because of unsatisfactory work in reproducing the dairy herd. During the four months, the cow population decreased by more than a thousand head. Their percentage in the herd is low. At the same time, there are now more than 12,000 young cows older than two years on the farms, who have not been inseminated. The dryness of cows remains high, and the output of calves per 100 females is decreasing.

Dairy productivity is also growing slowly. Moreover, 16 farms, primarily in Kulyabskiy, Parkharskiy and Sovetskiy rayons, have decreased their milk yield in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

This is not the first time that we have had to speak about the filling-up of dairy complexes. Only five of the 12 complexes have been filled to their design capacity. This represents the direct failure of party and soviet bodies, the RAPO [rayon agro-industrial association] and farm directors and specialists to fulfill their tasks and a result of insufficient exactingness and lessened control on their part. One cannot perform the work this way any more.

In accordance with the instructions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, a very great deal must be done to improve trade and the personal services of the population. These sectors require special attention and unremitting control.

Quite a few letters concerning shortcomings in trade are arriving in the Central Committee and other republic organizations. One can understand the people. Goods in daily demand are often absent in the trade network although there is a sufficient amount of them in the bases. Service standards are low, and work hours are not being observed. There are quite a few cases of deceiving and cheating customers, profiteering, embezzlement, and other abuses. Here, the main reasons are the neglect of personnel work and violations of the principles in selecting and assigning personnel.

I will cite one example that, unfortunately, is not an isolated one. When checking out a message that had arrived in the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee on shortcomings in the trade services of the population in Kulyab, the following was revealed: In 1982, S. Gadoyev was appointed to the position of deputy director of the Kulyab City Trade Administration on the recommendation of the party gorkom. Gadoyev had been expelled from the ranks of the CPSU in 1974 by this same gorkom for displaying feudal rich-land-owner vestiges when he was an economist in the city trade administration. M. Zarinov was made the manager of a group of small retail stores -- again on the recommendation of the gorkom. By specialty, he is a teacher and the former director of School No. 11 in Kulyabskiy Rayon and has nothing in common with trade.

A. Sharipov-- the son-in-law of Comrade Kayumov, the director of the city trade administration -- works as the chief of the planning section in the city trade administration. His relatives -- S. Kuvvatov and A. Sharipov-- occupy positions of a director of a group of public dining enterprises and warehouse manager. This does not correspond to the instructions for personnel policy in the trade sector.

The appropriate order is also not being sensed in the organization of the population's daily services. The plans for realizing consumer services both last year and during the first four months of this year have not been fulfilled. The necessary concern for strengthening the branch's material base is not being displayed. The target for allotting premises for service institutions is being fulfilled by only a half. Evidently, it is no accident that there are no consumer services houses on half of the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

Not a single kolkhoz or sovkhov has receiving points for the repair of everyday items and watches. Generally speaking, there are no everyday services points of any kind in 97 population centers, in each of which lives a thousand or more people -- in all, 57 percent of the oblast's population.

It would not do any harm for the directors of the oblast, rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses to think about how much work and personal time is lost by people because of this.

There are many shortcomings in health care and in the operation of communal and other services which have been called to satisfy the day-to-day needs of the people. It is necessary to introduce the necessary state order here more rapidly. The demands must be the strictest.

Comrades! It is known that large losses of work time, shirking, idle time of equipment, and the absence of the necessary order and discipline noticeably decrease the final results of our common work. There is also something to think about here. In industry, your losses in work time grew by almost a third last year when compared with the previous one; and shirking -- by more than 23 percent. During this time, personnel turnover significantly increased.

It is necessary to mention that 60 percent of the work-time losses was caused by the equipment being idle due to breakdowns and disruptions in the supply of raw materials and subsidiary materials.

The same thing is occurring in construction. Last year, work-time losses in the branch reached 7,600 man-days, and personnel turnover increased.

I will cite the following example. The condition of labor discipline in several enterprises and organizations in the city of Kulyab was checked not long ago. It turned out that almost 180 people were late for work on that day in the cotton-cleaning plant, PMK-11 [Mobile Mechanized Column-11] and the rayon polyclinic alone. Many drivers in Truck Convoy No 3 in the Kulyab Motor Transport Enterprise did not start their bus routes on time, they finished work earlier than prescribed, and did not observe schedules.

One asks: where are the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of these enterprises looking and what are they doing? Why does no one hold them responsible?

In these matters, we must be steadfastly guided by the instructions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum from whose podium it was said: "It is necessary to bring order to each enterprise and construction project, to each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, and to each organization. Without this, one cannot talk about any kind of rational management or growth in the efficiency of the economy."

Comrades! All of you know that the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Measures To Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism" and the corresponding USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ukase and USSR Council of Ministers decree have been recently published. It is necessary to begin immediately the strict and full implementation of everything that is outlined in them. All leading cadres in the oblast and all party, trade union, komsomol and other public organizations must take a very active part in this work.

The struggle against this anti-social phenomenon must be waged without any allowances and indulgences and not in a campaign manner but continuously in every work collective.

The strengthening of discipline and order must begin by raising exactingness on leading workers, especially communists. The fact that such shameful phenomena as additions, eye-wash, embezzlement, bribery, profiteering, and abuse of one's official position have still not been eradicated in the republic, seriously disturbs us. There are quite a few of these cases in the city of Kulyab and Voseyskiy, Sovetskiy, Khovarlingskiy, and other rayons.

Here, specific individuals guilty of this have been named and they have talked about the measures that have been taken against them and about a more strict and higher approach to and evaluation of such phenomena. However, a strict and exacting approach is not always being provided.

Several party committees are displaying liberalism and unscrupulousness in evaluating the faults of directors, including those of communists. In September 1984, for example, the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee sent material to the Sovetskiy Party Raykom to check out a complaint against R. Doniyerov, the director of the Sovetskiy-2 Sovkhoz and a CPSU member. Almost 100,000 rubles of state assets had been wasted because of his carelessness.

It was suggested that the question of his remaining in the position, which he occupied, be examined. The party raykom (Comrade A. Satorov), however put off resolving the matter for more than six months. It was only in March 1985 that the party obkom dismissed Doniyerov from the position that he occupied. In doing this, however, the necessary evaluation of the raykom's position was not given.

Unjustified liberality toward violators of party discipline and Soviet laws is being tolerated in some party committees and primary party organizations in the oblast. During last year alone, 25 decisions of primary party organizations concerning the personal affairs of communists were rescinded. Forty percent of them were replaced by expulsion from the ranks of the CPSU; the remaining -- by stricter party punishments.

The oblast party organization must increase the demandingness and responsibility of enterprise, organization, kolkhoz and sovkhoz directors and specialists for final work results. Strict demands are still not being felt here.

From year to year, for example, we talk about the large number of farms that systematically do not fulfill their plans. Last year, 28 percent of the farms did not fulfill the purchase plans for meat; 39 percent -- for milk; 25 percent -- for eggs; and 56 percent -- for wool.

The Leningradskiy Rayon's Aurora Sovkhoz, which has not fulfilled the purchase plan for cattle -- its primary product -- during the current five-year plan, was mentioned during the 21st Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. The Kulyab Poultry Plant (for egg procurement); the kolkhozes imeni Lenina in Parkharskiy Rayon and Kommunizm, imeni K. Marx and imeni Kirov in Voseyskiy Rayon; and the Muninabad-1 and Buston sovkhozes in Leningradskiy Rayon and the Sovkhoz imeni Lenin and Gayrat Kolkhoz in Dangarinskiy Rayon are numbered among the chronic debtors with regard to milk. The same thing can be cited regarding the procurement of cotton, vegetables, fruits and other products.

Comrade Khayeyev and Comrade Khasanov must completely investigate these matters. If the lagging behind is explained by the director's incompetency and irresponsibility, it is necessary to draw the appropriate conclusions regarding him. If it is linked with some other reasons, it is necessary to help him to eliminate them and set the work right.

The April CPSU Central Committee Plenum required that attention toward and monitoring of the strictest observance of laws, law and order and principles of social justice be strengthened. The party is attaching special importance to these questions.

As you know from articles in the press, the party organization of Leninabad Oblast was subjected to highly principled criticism for serious shortcomings in the work to support socialist laws and law and order. Steps are being taken to eliminate the mentioned shortcomings. All of us must regard this as a lesson learned.

Today, one can cite quite a few examples that testify that similar shortcomings exist in our oblast. The correct conclusions must be drawn from this.

As the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum pointed out, it is very important to make the human factor more active in order to solve new, complex and large-scale tasks better and more effectively. This is a large, complicated and multi-plan sector in the activity of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and of all leading personnel. It includes, ideological work; the solution of social questions; the selection, assignment and indoctrination of personnel; the organization of socialist competition; and the increasing of the work and social activity of all laborers in the city and the village.

The June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum defined these tasks, and you have discussed its results and adopted the appropriate decrees. It is necessary to work with even greater persistence and purposefulness to realize everything that has been written in it.

An important role in the ideological support of economic and political tasks belongs to the mass information media. As was pointed out during the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, they have been called upon to analyze events and phenomena thoroughly, raise serious problems and suggest ways to solve them.

Unfortunately, the oblast newspaper KULYABSKAYA PRAVDA is lacking in this approach. Today, it published material on how the Danparinskiy Rayispolkom is fulfilling the oblispolkom's decision to implement the plan for commissioning housing and social and cultural projects. Everything allegedly is in the article, but nothing is said about the housing nor about the social and cultural projects.

Or take the report "Only the Appearance of the Matter" that was published in the same issue. Here, all of the fault for the unsatisfactory fulfillment of plans and the poor servicing of passengers by the Kulyab Passenger Motor Transport Enterprise was placed on the commission for monitoring the administration's activity. The directors of the enterprise and the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations were not subjected to the newspaper criticism. What kind of analysis and what deep statement of the question can we talk about here?

The reports and elections to primary party organizations will soon begin and these will be followed by rayon and city party conferences. The preparation for and the giving of reports and holding of elections is a very critical task and requires that the entire aktiv be included in this work. It is

necessary that these meetings contribute to increasing the militancy of party organizations; strengthen their mobilizing and organizing role in implementing the party's economic and social policies; improve work, production and planning discipline; and introduce strict order into personnel questions.

During the reports and elections, it is necessary to be concerned about improving the qualitative make-up of the secretaries of primary and shop party organizations and to see to it that each communist -- from the rank-and-file to the director -- has an opportunity to use his statutory rights and responsibilities. Window-dressing, empty words, self-praise, and attempts to conceal shortcomings and derelictions behind general phrases and to justify them by quoting so-called objective reasons and unforeseen difficulties must not exist in the meetings and conferences to hear reports and elect officials.

Very intense attention must be paid to establishing conditions for the development of criticism, especially from below -- and of course, everything valuable, business-like and useful, which is expressed, must be carefully studied and taken into account during the coming work. It is necessary to approach the formation of an elected party aktiv with a special sense of responsibility.

Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's report to the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, pointed out that the main slogans of the time, which must become the leit-motif of our pre-congress meetings and of all the preparations for the 27th party congress, are creative work, the unity of words and deeds, initiative, responsibility, and exactingness toward oneself and one's comrades.

At the same time, it is necessary to increase the strain in work using for this purpose the enormous political and work enthusiasm that has been evoked by the decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the powerful force of the pre-congress socialist competition.

Everything must be organized so that the highest results will be achieved in all branches of the national economy this year. This will be the main criterion in evaluating the organizational and political work of party organizations and all of our cadres.

In conclusion, comrades permit me to express the firm conviction that the communists and all workers in the oblast will expand even more widely the socialist competition to fulfill the year's plans and obligations and the entire-five-year plan ahead of time in response to the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and will greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 20th Tajikistan Communist Party Congress with new work accomplishments.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

USUBALIYEV, DOLGUSHKIN AT KIRGHIZ KOMSOMOL'S 60TH YEAR

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 31 May 85 pp 1,2

[Excerpts of speeches presented by T. U. Usubaliyev, member Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Buro, and N. K. Dolgushkin, secretary of All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, at the plenum of the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee dedicated to the Komsomol's 60th anniversary, Frunze, 30 May 1985]

[Excerpts]

SPEECH BY COMRADE T. U. USUBALIYEV

Dear comrades and friends!

Today we are grandly and ceremoniously marking the glorious 60th anniversary of the Order of the Labor Red Banner Komsomol of Soviet Kirghizstan.

In the name of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers, allow me to warmly and heartily greet you and the over 650,000 detachment of Komsomol members whom you represent, as well as all the youth of the republic.

The 60th anniversary of the Kirghizstan Komsomol is an important landmark in the historical path of development of the youth movement, a great event in our socio-political life, as well as a holiday for all generations of workers in the republic. In 60 years, almost two million Kirghizstan residents have passed through the school of political and ideological formation, civil maturity and moral tempering in the ranks of the Komsomol.

The Komsomol members have actively included themselves in the all-people's socialist competition for successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan and for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress. Around 30,000 Komsomol members and over 500 Komsomol youth brigades have completed their five-year tasks ahead of schedule. Thousands of young men and girls have taken on additional responsibilities in honor of the party congress.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee resolution on improving party management of the Komsomol and increasing its role in the communist upbringing of the youth

has had a favorable effect on the work of the republic's Komsomol organizations, and on the other hand--on the content, form and methods of work of the party organizations with the youth.

We can note with satisfaction that the activity of the Komsomol organizations is reflecting ever more matter-of-factness, as well as a viable and creative atmosphere. There is less confusion, speechifying, various conferences and measures which are often undertaken, as they say, merely for the sake of accounting and reporting. The number of various staffs and commissions under the Komsomol committees is also being reduced. These often were substitutes for viable work with the youth. This tendency must continue to be developed. Fewer meetings and empty logomachy, more practical organizational work in the collectives--this must become the slogan of all the Komsomol organizations.

I would like to note one other positive shift. In the past months, a considerable number of new cadres have merged into the Komsomol Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. Ninety-nine percent of them have passed the school of the labor collective. Such Komsomol leaders have a good knowledge of life and enjoy the respect and trust of the youth.

The party nucleus in the republic's Komsomol organizations has increased notably in recent times. Today over 19,500 young communists work in the Komsomol. They head up 63 percent of the primary Komsomol organizations. Communists, in Lenin's words, by force of their life's experience, deep knowledge and talent involve the youth and lead it with them. All this, undoubtedly, increases the authority of the Komsomol organizations and strengthens their role in the life of the labor collectives.

Almost 80 percent of the Komsomol members work in decisive sectors of material production. The creative activity and enthusiasm of the young men and girls, their high level of civil maturity, are manifested in the mass patriotic movement under the slogan "To the 11th Five-Year Plan--shock labor, knowledge, initiative and creativity of the youth!"

The Komsomol of the 80's is passing on the torch of generations by its labor accomplishments and practical deeds. And there are many such deeds to its credit. Ninety of the republic's most important national economic facilities have been declared as shock Komsomol construction sites. Ever more Komsomol-youth collectives are being created in industry, agriculture and other sectors. These stand out as initiators of positive undertakings and set high examples of valiant labor. In sheep-raising alone there are around 900 Komsomol-youth brigades. They are successfully carrying on the watch of truth to their father's profession.

The youth of the republic have taken up the party's call for accelerating scientific-technical progress, strengthening the conditions of the economy, and managing the economy in a prudent and thrifty manner. They have taken this call as their own dear and vital cause. Over 100,000 personal and 3,000 collective savings accounts have been opened in the republic's Komsomol organization. The input of the youth into scientific-technical progress is also growing. Its champions are the 79 integrated creative youth collectives which unite scientists, specialists in the national economy, and workers. Through their joint efforts, they

are putting ever more of the latest achievements in science and technology into practical application.

We express our deep gratitude to all the young leaders in production for their high level of activity and their business-like initiative, for their innovation and for their shock, selfless labor.

Comrades! In evaluating that which has been achieved according to its merits, we cannot allow the slightest weakness or complacency. We cannot flatter ourselves with today's achievements. We must concentrate our attention primarily on the unresolved problems. The April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee orients us toward this end.

We expect from the republic's Komsomol membership an even greater initiative, a truly creative and deeply interested approach to such a key problem in our economy as the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. Your contribution to this exceptionally important matter can and must be significantly increased. All the possibilities are present to attain this end. However, these, unfortunately, are not being used to their full capacity.

It is enough to say that there are over 170,000 young specialists under 30 years of age working in the republic's national economy. Over 3,000 scientists are Komsomol members. This is a large cadre potential which the Komsomol must place at the service of scientific-technical progress. However, as practical experience has shown, its yield is not high enough. The Komsomol committees must direct the activity of soviets of young scientists and young specialists in a goal-oriented manner, and must involve young production workers in scientific-technical creativity.

In many sectors of our national economy, particularly in the light and food industries, in transport, trade, and the sphere of consumer services, there are few integrated creative youth collectives which unite innovators and true enthusiasts of new ideas. It is specifically Komsomol members who must lead the most decisive struggle against technical stagnation and conservatism. This cause requires young energy, brave thought and daring.

Or let us take, comrades, capital construction. Here there are very many shortcomings and omissions. One of the main reasons for the lag in this sector is the shortage of qualified personnel. And here the Komsomol committees can be of great help. However, we must say directly, as yet we have not seen any resultative efforts in preparing young cadres of builders on the part of the Komsomol organizations. Since the beginning of the five-year plan, over 2,600 young men and girls have been sent to the union and republic Komsomol shock construction sites. At first glance, this figure is impressive. In reality, as it turns out, almost 40 percent of the youth sent to the construction sites had no construction specialty and had received no training. Arriving on site, they are unable to cope with their production tasks and are dismissed after a short time.

Particularly serious complaints may be lodged against the Frunze City Komsomol Organization. I have repeatedly stated that matters with construction cadres are not well in the republic's capital. The retention rate of graduates from

vocational-technical schools at the city's construction sites is extremely poor. The detachment of builders is also practically unfilled from graduates of the city schools as well, although many Frunze schools offer specialized production education.

We hope that the Komsomol organizations will draw the necessary conclusions from this fact. Yesterday at the city youth meeting in honor of the 60th anniversary of the republic Komsomol there was a ceremonial send-off for a large construction detachment which is being sent to a shock Komsomol building site--the Kirghiz Gold Ore Combine. Three hundred young builders will take part in building this important national economic facility, and it is a good thing that all of them have a construction specialty. The men of this detachment are now in this hall. We warmly greet the envoys of the Komsomol who have expressed their desire to make their contribution to building the gold ore combine, and wish them great success in their positive endeavor.

In the republic, as in the entire country, the volume of capital construction is increasing each year. We must build many new enterprises, canals and water reservoirs and erect residential houses, schools, secondary and higher educational institutions, polyclinics and hospitals, clubs, theatres and other facilities of social-cultural function. In the 12th Five-Year Plan, for example, the volumes of capital construction will comprise approximately 6.6 billion rubles, as compared with 5.6 billion in the current five-year plan. Consequently, even more work hands will be needed. Yet even now there is a shortage of workers. We must see that our youth takes a liking to the honorable building profession. Here a great responsibility is placed on the Komsomol organizations.

Also, comrades, we anticipate more active work from you on the realization of the Food Program. We must say that the contribution of the youth to this all-people's cause is increasing each year. Thus, almost 13,000 shepherds in the republic are Komsomol members. This is a gratifying fact, and evidence that the ancient national Kirghiz profession is popular with the youth and that the Komsomol is seriously concerned about a constant influx of young, fresh forces to sheep herding. Another great achievement of the Komsomol, undoubtedly, is also that shepherds in their overwhelming majority are honorably fulfilling their civil and patriotic duty and are justifying the trust of the people with their great sense of responsibility.

This was most convincingly evidenced by the past winter stay. It took place, as you know, under unbelievably difficult conditions. The winter was very severe and there was much snow. All the grazing land was covered with snow for a period of 4 months, which had a negative effect on the fodder resources. The difficulties were also enhanced by the heavy frosts, which often reached 40 degrees in the mountains.

The livestock raisers, however, did not give up. They withstood the natural elements with a high degree of organization. They showed selflessness and, I would say, a true fighting spirit, and honorably emerged from their difficult ordeal. They were able to save all the livestock, and did not allow heavy losses. For this labor feat, for their courage, for the honest and selfless

fulfillment of their duty we express our deep and heartfelt thanks again and again to all the republic's livestock breeders, among whom over 80 percent are glorious products of the Kirghizstan Komsomol. Honor and glory to you!

Of course, comrades, the results of many years of work on strengthening the material base of livestock raising also had a positive effect in saving the community livestock. Specifically, we have built over 18,000 sheep pens and the same number of shepherd's homes and other animal husbandry facilities as well as almost 1,200 fodder shops. If we had not had these resources and the selfless labor, we could say without exaggeration that we would have lost all the livestock.

Today we have over 13.6 million sheep and goats, over 1.5 million head of cattle and horses, and 300,000 pigs. The breeding season is drawing to a close, and already over 4 million live lambs have been obtained in sheep-raising.

A huge amount of coarse and grassy fodder is needed to support this number of livestock. As you know, today in the republic there is a widespread battle for the creation of a year-and-a-half supply of forage this year.

And it is in this most important endeavor that the Komsomol must play a primary role. After all, most of the fodder procuring brigades are made up of young people. All young men and girls must be mobilized for the production of fodder. Every Komsomol member must take on a specific responsibility. The Komsomol committees must organize effective competition and ensure its widespread publicity.

Here I must particularly stress the fact that we are not speaking of collecting the necessary amount of coarse and grassy fodder. This fodder must most importantly be of high quality. In other words, efforts must be concentrated on the production of high quality fodder which is rich in nutrient elements.

And there is yet another pressing and exceptionally important matter which needs your Komsomol hands, a flaming Komsomol concern, and a solid Komsomol character. We are speaking of increasing the average yield of milk from each forage cow to 3,000 kilograms during this year throughout the republic as a whole. This task was set for the republic personally by CPSU Central Committee Secretary General Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

Here a wide field of activity is also opened for the Komsomol. First of all we must focus attention on those young dairy maids who have not only not reached the 3,000 kilogram limit, but have not even attained the average indicators for their farm, rayon, or oblast. There are about 2,000 such dairy maids throughout the republic. We must find out in each specific case what hinders them from working productively. After all, our main reserve consists of elevating those who lag behind to the "average", and to elevate the "average" to the level of the leaders.

The Komsomol committees are called upon to show more concern for creating the necessary conditions at each farm for highly productive labor and cultural and meaningful recreation of the youth. It would be good for the Komsomol organizations to assume the leadership over each dairy farm.

In solving the important problems facing the republic, we are very much counting on you, comrades, and on our tried and true helper--the Komsomol. It has been an old tradition of the party to assign major national economic endeavors to the Komsomol. And it has always justified the trust placed in it. I believe that this will also be the case here.

Comrades! We, the people of the older generation, note with pride the fact that we are raising remarkable youth. Our young people have an inherent high moral character and culture, a sense of public duty, and a sense of the new. The Komsomol helps to foster these good qualities.

Over 400,000 young men and girls in the republic are studying in VUZes, secondary special educational institutions, vocational-technical schools, and general education schools. The Komsomol organizations help the future specialists to master the Marxist-Leninist ideology, to obtain moral and labor tempering, and to develop an active life's position.

The republic's Komsomol is multinational in its make-up. It unites within its ranks young representatives of 80 nations and peoples. They live and work as a single fraternal family and resolve the problems of building communism through their common efforts. The duty of the Komsomol organizations is to further strengthen this brotherhood, to cement the unity of the youth of Kirgizhstan, and to nurture patriots and internationalists who are boundlessly committed to the cause of the party and the people.

The Komsomol is called upon to instill a class consciousness and political awareness in our youth.

This is especially necessary in the current complex international situation, when our class enemies, resorting to highly refined means of psychological warfare, try to instill in the consciousness of the Soviet people, and primarily the youth, the noxious poison of bourgeois ideology and morals.

Under these conditions we must be vigilant as never before. The most important task of the Komsomol is to cooperate in every way possible in strengthening the defensive capacity of the country, to develop leadership ties with the USSR Armed Forces, and to intensify the military-patriotic upbringing of young men and girls.

It is no secret that a certain part of the youth sometimes manifests petty bourgeois tendencies, an inclination to substitute for true moral values those infamous material goods. This moral decay must be mercilessly stamped out. And here the Komsomol must always be on guard. It must not weaken its attack against the ideology which is foreign to us. It must tirelessly instill in the young people a stable immunity against any form of petty bourgeois-consumerist psychology.

Comrades! You are our young changing of the guard. You will have to continue what we do not finish. You will have to solve more complex problems and scale new heights. And in order for the young guard to be able not only to assimilate the experience of the older generations, but also to enrich it with its own

achievements, it must be politically mature, spiritually healthy, morally pure, highly educated, and have an in-depth knowledge of leading science and technology. You must prepare yourselves now for the future great deeds. You must wage a decisive battle against such negative manifestations as drunkenness, ignorance, and hooliganism which mar the clean and noble image of the Soviet youth.

As you know, the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee acutely presented the question of the necessity of strengthening order and discipline in all spheres of our life. Here the Komsomol will have to work, as they say, with its sleeves rolled up. First of all, it is necessary to bring about order in the Komsomol organizations themselves, to tighten it up, to create an atmosphere of intolerance around those who are careless in fulfilling their responsibilities and those who strive to take more from society than is due them by their labor input.

There is especially much to be done in terms of eradicating drunkenness, which inflicts great loss to production, undermines labor discipline, cripples the lives of men, and presents a serious threat to the health of present and future generations.

Decisive measures for overcoming this evil taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government have been welcomed with enthusiastic approval by the overwhelming majority of the workers.

A large role is ascribed to the Komsomol in the implementation of these measures. It is called upon to wage aggressive anti-alcohol propaganda, to instill a distaste for drunks in the youth, and to be intolerant of those who misuse alcoholic beverages. We must say honestly, however, that as yet the efforts of Komsomol organizations in this directions have been insufficiently effective. Thus, in 4 months almost 5,000 Komsomol members have been in sobering stations. Drunkenness is the cause of absences from work, tardiness, hooligan acts and lawbreaking. This is why even the slightest manifestation of liberalism and tolerance cannot be allowed in the struggle against drunkenness. Sobriety must become the everyday standard in our life.

Comrades! The republic's Leninist Komsomol is moving with an assured pace together with the party and all the people toward the 27th Congress. In the shops and in the fields, on the farms and in the laboratories--everywhere the youth of Kirghizstan is working at a shock pace, with the Komsomol fire, and is successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan assignments and socialist responsibilities.

At the same time, we must not close our eyes to the fact that not all Komsomol members are meeting their production responsibilities. For example, almost 7,000 Komsomol members and around 300 Komsomol-youth collectives have not fulfilled their tasks for the fourth year of the five-year plan, and are not making up for lagging behind.

Here I would suggest that you take to heart the experience of the republic party organization, where the practice of reports by Communists given at

party meetings and partkom and buro sessions is widespread. In 4 years, over 73,000 CPSU members have reported in the republic, or almost every second one. Such reports increase the personal responsibility of every communist for plan fulfillment and instill a creative attitude toward the assigned sector of work.

The recently held Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee resolved that in the pre-Congress period every communist should report before his party comrades on his labor achievements in greeting the 27th CPSU Congress. I believe that matters should be organized in the same way in the Komsomol. This, undoubtedly, would facilitate the further activation of Komsomol members in the struggle for fulfilling the tasks of the final year and the five-year plan as a whole.

SPEECH BY COMRADE N. K. DOLGUSHKIN

Komsomol members and the country's youth, as well as all the Soviet people, have greeted the decisions of the March and April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee with enthusiastic approval. These decisions confirmed the continuity of the strategic course developed by the 26th Party Congress and subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. "The main question now," stressed M. S. Gorbachev at the April Plenum, "is how and by what means the country can achieve a faster economic development."

Thousands of young men and girls of Kirghizia answer this question with their selfless labor, their search for reserves at every work site, and their uncompromising struggle against shortcomings. The participants of today's ceremonious plenum must also answer this question, being true to the Leninist traditions of celebrating important dates and concentrating their attention on the unresolved problems.

And these problems are of large scale and crucial as never before. The Komsomol organizations must increase the contribution of the youth into intensification of the economy and acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the decisive improvement in the quality of production, the struggle against waste and losses, and the overall strengthening of organization, discipline and order.

We must double and triple our attention to the work of the Komsomol-youth collectives and to the introduction of the brigade order and other progressive forms of labor organization and stimulation into their practical experience.

Today in the republic, only one in ten young workers works within the make-up of the KMK [Komsomol-youth collective]. There are not enough youth collectives at decisive sectors of the national economy, and primarily in sheep raising. Their numbers are increasing at an extremely slow rate also in fodder production, vegetable farming, and dairy farming. We cannot allow a low level of labor organization, the absence of normal production and domestic conditions, and weak educational work to lead to the breakdown of the youth labor collectives.

The republic Komsomol has much to do in implementing reform of the general education and professional school. Our contribution to this all-people's endeavor

is participation in strengthening the material-technical base of education and work training, in strengthening the leadership of the Komsomol organizations of base enterprises over schools and vocational-technical institutions, in organizing technical groups and clubs in them, and in developing a movement of pedagogical detachments.

Particular attention must be given to improving the professional orientation of school children toward the leading agricultural professions which the republic needs, and to the further development of student production brigades, viewing them as the basic source for replenishing the farm labor collectives.

Under conditions of the sharply exacerbated international situation, the instillment of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, as well as the readiness to bear arms to protect the conquests of socialism, takes on particular importance. Komsomol organizations must devote more attention to the moral-political, psychological, physical and moral tempering of future soldiers, as well as to the mastery of the Russian language by the native population and to military-technical knowledge.

Soon Moscow will greet the delegates and guests of the 12th World Festival of Young People and Students, including the best young representatives from Kirghizia. It is necessary for the preparations for the festival to facilitate strengthening of the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union, strengthening the international ties with the youth of fraternal countries, and increasing the labor and social activity of young men and girls of the republic. The propagandist and ideological work must be structured in such a way that every young person clearly understands that his selfless labor, successful studies, and active public activity--these are a contribution to the cause of peace, and to strengthening the economic and defensive might of the Homeland.

The solution of major and crucial problems presented by the party requires the creation of a viable, creative atmosphere in every Komsomol organization. It is characteristic that the radical improvement in the style of activity at the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was called one of the main prerequisites for the successful development of our society. This is equally true also for the style of Komsomol work.

Thanks to the concern of the republic's party organizations, the Kirghiz Komsomol today has well trained, morally mature Komsomol cadres who have passed the school of the labor collective. Unity of word and deed, straightforwardness and truthfulness, the capacity to recognize errors in time and to correct them, the exclusion of any manifestations of complacency, beurocracy and formalism--these are the basic traits of the Leninist style of work which much be inherent in any youth leader. It is important for Komsomol workers never to forget even for a moment that the success of the entire endeavor on communist training of the upcoming generation depends on their personal example, their business-like manner, their energy and persistence in eliminating shortcomings, their high personal honesty, humbleness and decency.

12322

CSO: 1830/682

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LATVIAN SUPREME SOVIET ELECTS VAGRIS PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 23 Jun 85 p 1

[LatINFORM article: "Information Report: Second Session, 11th Convocation, of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet."]

[Text] The second session, 11th convocation, of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet opened 22 June in the LaSSR Supreme Soviet meeting hall in Riga. The hall was filled with the people's elected representatives, who are entrusted with executing deputies' authority in the highest body of power in the republic -- the leading workers of industrial enterprises, construction projects, transportation and kolkhozes and sovkhoses; party, soviet, trade-union and Komsomol workers; and people active in science, culture, education, and health.

At 11 o'clock the following comrades took their places: B. K. Pugo, E. Ya. Aushkap, A. V. Betekhtin, Ya. Ya. Vagris, A. V. Gorbunov, V. I. Dmitriyev, K. I. Nyushka, Yu. Ya. Ruben, P. Ya. Strautmanis, and R. V. Praude.

The session was opened by the chairman of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy A. A. Drizul.

Session participants stood in honor of the deceased deputy of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, V. I. Sedols.

Deputy G. N. Loskutov, chairman of the Credentials Committee of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, presented a report on the results of the examination of the credentials of newly elected deputies to the LaSSR Supreme Soviet from the Rizhskiy 87th and Tukumskiy 308th city electoral districts. In accordance with the report of the Credentials Committee on accreditation of newly elected deputies, the appropriate resolution was adopted unanimously.

The agenda and rules for the second session of the 11th convocation of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet were approved. The following items were submitted for examination by the deputies of the highest body of state power in the republic.

- (1) An organizational question.

- (2) Problems of the law-enforcement and other state bodies, and of civil organizations in strengthening socialist law, and law and order in the republic.
- (3) Approval of an Ukase of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The session took up examination of the first item on the agenda.

Deputy B. K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, was given the floor.

"Comrade deputies," he said. "Petr Yakulovich Strautmanis has made a request to the Latvian CP Central Committee Buro and to the LaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to be relieved of his duties as chairman of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in connection with his retirement. On behalf of the Central Committee Buro, I offer a proposal, supported by the party group and the republic Supreme Soviet Council of Elders, to relieve Comrade P. Ya. Strautmanis of the duties of chairman of the LaSSR Soviet Presidium."

This proposal was unanimously adopted.

In the name of the Latvian CP Central Committee Buro and the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium, B. K. Pugo expressed thanks to P. Ya. Strautmanis for his effective work over many years for the welfare of the party and the people, and he wished him good health, cheerfulness, optimism and personal happiness.

"On behalf of the Latvian CP Central Committee Buro," B. K. Pugo continued, "I nominate as chairman of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Yan Yanovich Vagris, who is now serving as first secretary of the Riga party gorkom. This proposal is supported by the party group and the Council of Elders of the republic Supreme Soviet.

"Yan Yanovich Vagris was born in 1930 of Latvian nationality and was graduated from the Latvian State University imeni P. Stuchka and the Higher Party School of the CPSU Central Committee. He has passed through the good school of economic, soviet, and party work and has considerable experience as a leader. Ya. Ya. Vagris has worked as an engineer in a plant and as second and first secretary of party gorkoms, and he has headed sections of the Latvian CP Central Committee. In 1978, he was appointed first secretary of the Riga party gorkom.

"Comrade Ya. Ya. Vagris has creative energy, great industry and a high level of exactingness toward himself and toward others. He is a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the LaSSR Supreme Soviet and a member of the Latvian CP Central Committee Buro. He has been awarded state prizes. He has been given the honorary title 'Honored Industrial Worker of the LaSSR.' We are certain that Yan Yanovich Vagris will cope successfully with the high duties of chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium."

Deputy Ya. Ya. Vagris was unanimously elected chairman of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet presidium.

After addressing the session, the chairman of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Deputy Ya. Ya. Vagris, warmly thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Latvian CP Central Committee Buro, and all deputies for the high level of confidence shown in him and he vowed to devote all his strengths, experience and knowledge to justifying this confidence.

In connection with Deputy K. I. Nyushka's being elected a member of the Latvian CP Central Committee Buro, he has been relieved of his duties as a member of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy N. A. Stakla, an electrician at the Riga "Avtoelektropribor" plant, was elected member of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He was relieved of his duties as member of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet Commission of Consumer Goods.

The procurator of the Latvian SSR, Deputy R. E. Dzenitis, submitted a report on the second item on the agenda.

Then a joint report from the LaSSR Supreme Soviet Commission for Legislative Proposals was presented by the chairman of the commission, Deputy T. L. Dushkevich. The following deputies took part in the discussion of the reports: T. I. Savitskaya (Rizhskiy 31st Electoral District), Ya. A. Geyba (Kalkunskiy 177th Electoral District), Ya. A. Saleniyeks (Ezerskiy 287th Electoral District), Deputy A. K. Zitmanis of the USSR Supreme Soviet, G. A. Grantsovska (Rizhskiy 73rd Electoral District), M. K. Rukmane (Yelgavskiy 129th Electoral District), and M. F. Drozd (Ozolnietekskiy 207th Electoral District).

This marked the end of the discussions of the reports.

The LaSSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the resolution, "On problems of law-enforcement and other state bodies, civil organizations for strengthening socialist law, and law and order in the republic."

Deputy V. S. Klibik, secretary of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented a report on the third item on the agenda for the session.

The LaSSR Supreme Soviet approved an Ukase of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium that was adopted between sessions.

The LaSSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Law of the Latvian SSR, "On approving the Ukase of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, 'On measures for strengthening the campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism, and the eradication of the private distillation of spirits.'"

With this, the second session, 11th convocation, of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet completed its work.

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEBATES VUZ ENTRANCE EXAMS

GF240750 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] On 23 July, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee held a meeting on the question of entrance exams for higher educational institutions. Kurbag Aliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, briefed the convocation on the situation regarding preparations for the enrollment exams.

The meeting was addressed by I.A. Ibragimov, rector of the Azerbaijan SSR Petrochemical Institute imeni Azizbekov; F.M. Bagir-zade, rector of the Azerbaijan SSR State University imeni Kirov; Ya. D. Mamedov, rector of the Azerbaijan SSR Medical Institute imeni Nariman Narimanov; M.I. Dzhabarov, rector of the Azerbaijan SSR Agricultural Institute imeni S. Agamaliogly; A.M. Kurbanov, rector of the Azerbaijan SSR Pedagogical Institute; A.M. Aslanov, rector of the Azerbaijan SSR State Fine Arts Institute imeni Nizami Aliyev; R.K. Ragimov, rector of the Azerbaijan SSR Technological Institute; Sh. A. Aliyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Construction Engineers Institute Party Committee; and Major General A.A. Kasimov, military commissar of the Azerbaijan SSR.

The speakers briefed the meeting on the concrete organizational work carried out by the directorates of higher schools and party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations regarding the selection of the entrants within the framework of the preparation made for the enrollment exams. However, it was noted that serious shortcomings and mistakes in the work carried out by the educational institutions have not been removed.

Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting. Comrades Svetlana Kasumova, Ramiz Mekhtiyev, Isay Mamedov, Kurban Khalilov, Gasan Gasanov, Gadzhibaba Efendiyev, and Lidiya Rasulova participated in the work of the meeting.

CSO: 1831/426

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

MEETING OF GEORGIAN PARTY-ECONOMIC AKTIV

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] A meeting of the republic's party-economic aktiv took place in the conference hall of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party. The first secretaries of the oblast, city and rayon party committees, the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the autonomous republics, and the ispolkoms of the oblast, city and rayon Soviets of Peoples' Deputies, chairmen of the agro-industrial and interdepartmental territorial associations, leaders and secretaries of the party organizations of the ministries, departments and the major enterprises, scientific-research, project-construction and technological organizations, leading scientists and specialists of the republic were invited to the meeting.

B. V. Nikolskiy, the second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, opened the session.

The meeting discussed the tasks of the party organization of Georgia for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, in light of the requirements of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the positions and conclusions formulated at the All-Union meeting on the fundamental question of the politico-economics of the party.

First Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee D. I. Patiashvili gave a speech.

The first secretary of the Tbilisi gorkom of the Georgian Communist Party G. D. Gabuniya, the president of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Ye. K. Kharadze, the director of the Sukhumi physics and technical institute R. G. Salukvadze, the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Georgia SSR and chairman of the Gosplan of the republic Z. A. Chkheidze, the general director of the scientific-production association "Elva" V. A. Avaliani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Adzharian ASSR Yu. G. Ungiadze, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee on Science and Technology I. S. Zhordaniya, the first secretary of the Tskhinvalskiy raykom of the Georgian Communist Party F. V. Dzhioyev, the director of the Narudzhskiy tea sovkhos of the Makharadzevskiy rayon Yu L. Malazoniya, the director of the Georgian scientific-research institute of the textile industry N. I. Patiana, the first secretary of the Chiaturskiy gorkom of the Georgian Communist Party

O. P. Khoperiya, the chairman of the Zakavkazskiy department of VASKhNIL V. I. Metreveli, milling-machine operator from the Kutaiskiy automobile factory imeni Ordzhonikidze G. I. Lordkipanidze, the rector of the Georgian poli-technical institute imeni V. I. Lenin, T. N. Loladze, the chairman of the Gosstroy of the Georgian SSR G. Z. Mirianashvili, the chairman of the Gurdzhanskiy rayon agro-industrial association T. Sh. Dvalishvili, and the Georgian Minister of Local Industry T. P. Geleishvili took part in the discussions.

Comrade D. I. Patiashvili gave the closing words at the meeting.

The meeting of the aktiv adopted a resolution, confirmed the measures to accelerate scientific-technical progress and to increase the effectiveness of scientific research, and to provide the integration of science and production.

CSO: 1830/789

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PARTY WORK AT MOLDAVIAN RAYKOM LEVEL DESCRIBED

Kishinev KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII in Russian No 6, Jun 85 pp 78-83

[Article by F. Khristev, secretary, Kagulskiy Rayon Committee, Moldavian CP: "Being Concerned About the Reserve"]

[Text] For the party organizations, all the workers in our city and rayon, as for the entire Soviet people as well, there is now no more important task than fulfilling the plans and socialist obligations of the current year and the five-year plan as a whole. In the shops at enterprises, at building projects, in the fields and on cattle farms, a campaign has begun to properly greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party. All the labor collectives have assumed the watch for shock work, and are trying to produce more and better-quality products, but with the least possible expenditures, and savings of raw materials and resources. The complications of the production tasks and concern over the solution of social problems require that party organizations improve all their organizational activities, and principally the core of their activities--work on the selection, placement and education of supervisory cadres. In this matter as in no other, a carefully thought-out system is important. A year-and-a-half ago, when the primary party organizations were discussing the CPSU Central Committee decree adopted on the basis of the report from the Moldavian CP Central Committee, many communists put forth various suggestions on perfecting work methods and style. We studied them carefully, and the most useful of them have been included in current and future plans. But, it goes without saying, this is still not enough, because work with the cadres cannot be limited to any kind of calendar limits. This is not a transitory concern.

The supervisor is always in view. His decisions, his affairs, and his judgements are always within the field of vision of people with the widest variety of duty positions. To a great extent he determines the fate of both the affairs of state for which he is responsible, as well as that of the individual person who works under his initiative. It is a complex responsibility. The demands on the supervisor are always high; but today they are even higher, inasmuch as the intensive factors of economic development are becoming the determining factors; the revolutionary role of scientific-technical progress is intensifying, and the role of the human factor is increasing immeasurably. And the policy which the party is conducting for expanding the rights and responsibilities of associations and enterprises

emphasizes that a leader's most important trait is his ability to make bold, independent decisions. If every sector of responsibility were headed not simply by an official with a diploma, but by a genuinely competent specialist with in-depth and well-rounded training, then one could have confidence in the success of the business.

In our rayon, specialists of the corresponding profile comprise 93 per cent of the supervisors in industrial enterprises and construction, practically all kolkhoz chairmen, and directors of sovkhozes, sovkhoz-plants, and inter-farm enterprises and associations. The party raykom attempts to ensure that cadres are selected from those active in business, who are in close contact with the masses; who know from personal experience and not just from documents how the workers, kolkhozniks, and intelligentsiya live; who know what sort of concerns, needs, wants and interests they have. And that is why we attribute principal significance to promoting local workers to positions of responsibility; persons who have proven themselves on the job; who are the most active, authoritative and well-trained representatives of the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry. More than two-thirds of the supervisors of our industrial enterprises, construction organizations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and sovkhoz-plants began their working careers as workers or kolkhoz members.

An attractive example is that of the director of Bus and Taxi Park No 8, M.I. Dolinskiy, who used to work here as a mechanic and as a driver. After he graduated from the motor vehicle institute, he was appointed chief of the repair shops; he then became chief engineer, and now he is the chief of this city's progressive transportation enterprise. Similar examples have long ago convinced us of the fact that if we want to have good supervisors for the working collectives tomorrow, then today we must have good workers in middle management, for it is only in this manner that one is provided the opportunity to acquire and pass on experience and organizational skill. It was not for nothing that V.I. Lenin gave instructions on the need for continuity and a proper combination of old experienced cadres with young and energetic ones. He was sharply critical of those who would complain about the lack of cadres, but who did not promote the young workers. "It would be better for such an organizer to retire, to clean the place up through the efforts of young people, whose vigorous energies would supplant the old mechanical, hidebound ways" (Complete Collection of Works, Vol 9, p 306).

Of course, if we want to train reserve cadres, then we must learn to see and develop in today's foreman and shop chief the qualities of a plant director. Promoting people is not only a responsible but also a very complicated matter. It would be wrong to think that a list of reserve cadres simply appears after one or two meetings at the party raykom or with the secretary. No, it is formulated gradually, inasmuch as a great deal must be taken into consideration: the opinions of a person's fellow-workers; his attitude toward social obligations; his ability to work with subordinates; and so on. Formation of a reserve means painstakingly educating the cadres. Here, a great role is played by various contacts, and such forms of work as reports, social certification of personal references, and so on. Over the last year we have brought up to date the personal references of all nomenklatura workers and reserve cadres, and each one describes the person objectively, listing his strong and his weak points.

At one time we were trying to maintain a list of reserves for all nomenklatura workers. It was assumed that this was a genuine reserve cadre. The lists were regularly examined and certain amendments were entered, but in general this was a rather stable group of people. Now we've become convinced that such a practice is simply not expedient. First of all, even in theory it does not make sense to assume that the question will arise for simultaneously replacing all cadres. In the second place, to find at the same time replacements for all 357 nomenklatura workers is a practical impossibility. For example, why should we train an equal number of people as a reserve against the possibility of replacing the supervisors of our 30 construction crews and self-supporting sectors? It would probably be sufficient to have seven or eight in all. That is the approach we have taken for other categories of supervisors. And that is why our reserve consists of only 161 persons in all.

There were also other flaws in our practices. Engineering and technical workers were, on the whole, counted as a reserve--but in fact, only the communists were. But life has vindicated us, because there are in the collectives quite a few ordinary, but capable producers, who should be prepared for carrying out more complex and responsible duties. Of course, to predict all personnel moves many years in advance is difficult. In addition, a person's growth, his spiritual and professional maturation is a very, very complex process and should not be left to merely formal control. What comes easily to one person may require years of persistent labor from another. Therefore we do not limit our work only to those who are on our lists. There is a constant search for talented people, and they are constantly being checked on the job.

There is still another problem--that of publicity in the work with reserve cadres. When everyone knows that someone is being prepared for advancement, then this undoubtedly helps that person to grow professionally, and to raise his ideological-political and cultural level. And the collective will be watching him more closely to assess his organizational ability. But there is also another side to this matter--the psychological side. Supervisors relate in various ways to candidate successors to their positions. Some help the candidate master the duties, others display guardedness, and at times even resistance. In order to avoid undesirable situations, in most cases we do not "bind" a candidate for advancement to any specific post. We do this also because the candidate must not only thoroughly understand the requirements for this category of supervisor, he must also nurture in himself all the qualities needed in those specific circumstances in which he finds himself, regardless of the post. Whether he is recommended in the collective for well-adjusted relations and productivity, or whether he has to improve things in every way, in each situation he must show creativity--which is impossible to predict in advance.

On this plane the following example is characteristic: for a long time the "Kirkanskiy" Sovkhoz was unable to extricate itself from the loss column; plans were disrupted for production and sales of products from the principal sector--raising vegetables. Positive changes began with the arrival of the

new director--N.I. Todos. Possessing solid experience in party and economic work, in six years he managed to get the collective to work together, and directed his efforts toward solving the main tasks. The basic "secret" of his ability was the trust of the collective and, relying in this, he showed respect for the people and for their affairs. He has some kind of special intuition for working with people and sees right away who is not coping, and who simply doesn't want to work. In the first case he helps out, but in the second he cracks down on them. For this reason, people are attracted to him, and they do not come only when things are tough. They come to him for advice, to have a heart-to-heart talk, and to present their sensible proposals. But what especially distinguishes Nikolay Ivanovich is the fact that he depends on the mid-level managers; he strives to train them and shares his plans with them. As a result, the cadres grow and his business prospers noticeably. For four years of the five-year plan, 62 tons of vegetables were raised, which is 10 per cent greater than planned. Plans in other sections of the farm are also being successfully fulfilled. The profit rate for production and labor productivity have increased. This example testifies to the fact that work with the cadres is carried out at the proper level at those places in which the principal manager always remembers his obligation to continually seek and find promising people, and nurture them with care.

In forming reserve cadres, special attention must be given to the advancement of women. In our rayon, 41 per cent of the party leaders are women, and 22 per cent of them have been leaders of primary party organizations from 3 to 5 years. R.I. Gasparyan of the rural home-building combine of Minselstroy [Ministry of Rural Construction]; R.I. Gasparyan of the Pravda Sovkhoz; E.G. Karaush of the pedagogical institute; and V.I. Zolotareva of Middle School No. 5, are enterprising, persistent and principled secretaries of their party organizations. We have many honest, responsible female workers in other supervisory posts as well: T.M. Guseva has worked as chief engineer at the sewing and knitting factory for 19 years; and T.P. Muntyanu has been managing one of the largest kolkhozes, the imeni Kirova Kolkhoz, for five years. Experience has convinced us of the need to more boldly advance women to managerial work; more boldly, because there are still a lot of obstacles--inertia, as well as difficult family and domestic situations.

In the final analysis, the solution of the cadre problem depends on the quality of work with their reserve. This is why the Kagulskiy party raykom is increasing its demandingness on economic managers and primary party organizations to ensure that the assignment and transfer of officials takes place only in consideration of the actual needs of production, and after an objective, comprehensive appraisal of their business, political and moral qualities. One should note that in recent years the ideological-political level of the cadres, their competence and business acumen have significantly increased, as required by the CPSU Central Committee decree adopted on the basis of the report from the Moldavian CP Central Committee. About 88 per cent of them have higher education or are pursuing graduate degrees. The managers of enterprises in industry and construction, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, sovkhoz-plants, institutions and organizations have been assured stability.

But at the same time we cannot permit concern about stability of cadres to be transformed into a an attitude of conciliation or patience toward poor cadres. In order that this may not occur, it goes without saying that we must ensure that cadres are transferred properly and in a timely fashion, as the party documents require.

An important sector in work with reserve cadres is their training, as well as control over their activity. In the last three years alone, reports from 15 supervisory workers have been discussed at raykom party plenums and at party bureau sessions. Reports from the supervisors are also examined at raykom departments. The majority of the primary party organizations also make it a practice to systematically examine such reports. Such forms of training have fully proven themselves, and they provide the opportunity to objectively evaluate one worker or another, to point to his weak sides, to forestall mistakes, and to eliminate shortcomings and neglect in a timely fashion. By means of such methods of party work we, of course, provide a lot of support to the training of reserve cadres as well. However, the reserve also needs practical experience. Therefore we frequently invite them to prepare questions for discussion at the plenums and at sessions of the bureau of the party raykom. This is done in other party organizations as well, and there is nothing at all new in it; but I wanted to stress one aspect which is, in our opinion, very important. A worker does not take part in a check by himself, but in a group with experienced comrades, members of the raykom, and secretaries of the primary organizations. From them he learns the practice of party work. We often include activists in the working groups of the raykom for overall checks of the primary organizations. Recently we began the practice of conducting trial periods for the positions of the supervisory personnel, carried out by candidates for advancement to the responsibilities of the first-line supervisors, when they are on vacation, on business trips, or ill. And everything that is carried out and done by each one is recorded in a special card file for the reserve which has been set up in all departments of the party raykom. Also recorded on them in a timely fashion are changes in the accounting data, information on completing courses, and on carrying out commissions. This is not simply a question of a simple, ordinary account. Maintaining such card files permits us to avoid duplication, parallelism, and repetition--in a word, it permits us to operate systematically. In addition, it has become the practice to conduct interviews with the workers who have been placed on the nomenklatura of the party raykom and have become members of the reserve cadres. And we are more and more convinced of the fact that they increase the responsibility of the people for the matter entrusted to them. This year a chart was established for interviews for the entire accounting period, which has been divided into quarters. The first secretary of the party raykom ordinarily conducts them with representatives of the councils of the secretaries of the primary party organizations, with the secretaries of the party organizations, and with individual economic administrators. Conversing with the remainder are the secretaries and chiefs of the raykom raykom departments--primarily with those who are lagging behind, and who have serious shortcomings in their work.

The interviews are preceded by preparation of summaries which briefly describe the basic indicators of the activity the collective, the state of the party work, the style and methods of leadership, the educational activity of the supervisor, his relations with his subordinates, his moral qualities, and other necessary information. The materials are prepared by a working group headed by one of the raykom party secretaries, which travels directly to the collective, meets with the people, takes part in meetings and planning sessions, and sometimes even takes a picture of the worker for the business manager. To summarize, the mechanism of the interview consists of careful, all-round advance preparation, and holding it in a comradely, relaxed atmosphere. The results of the interview are put into an official reference and attached to the personal file of the worker; it reflects the opinion of the raykom, and summarizes the recommendations made to it. Interviews are held with the 80 nomenklatura workers only after the report and election campaign of the last year; interviews are held with secretaries of primary party organizations, with managers of farms and enterprises, with chairmen of ispolkoms of rural Soviets of People's Deputies, and with secretaries of Komsomol committees.

Of course the very fact of the interview has considerable educational significance. But specific recommendations are also important, and after the interview they strive to carry them out, and to consider them in their work. That is precisely how, for example, Z.F. Buzinovskaya, secretary of the primary party organization of Construction-Installation Trust No. 2, began to operate. She is the chairman of the council of secretaries of the party organizations of the construction crews of Minselstroy. Under her influence these organizations carried out a number of recommendations for interviews on measures directed at increasing the leading role of communists in socialist competition, on spreading widely the experience of advanced collectives, on the growth of labor productivity and reduction of production costs. As a result the trust improved its activities significantly; last year it came out the winner more than once in the All-Union Socialist Competition among rural construction workers.

Introducing the recommendations expressed by the party raykom from the primary organization of the Vinogradar Sovkhoz-Plant permitted them to improve their control over carrying out the decisions which were made, for preparing to receive new members in the party, and for placing communists.

Interviews are also valuable in that they provide the raykom itself a great deal, since they bring out the degree to which the work of the party organ and its apparat supports the day-to-day affirmation of the true party style in the activity of the supervisory cadres, as well as helping to select the basic directions for application of their efforts. In a word, with the help of the interviews we are able to check the correlation between the planned and the achieved, and we can determine which problems require our special attention at a given moment. And, it goes without saying, that we come to better understand the professional and business qualities of the personnel in the administration: what kind of a supervisor is he in fact; how does he actually carry out the work entrusted to him; is production developing, and is its volume increasing by virtue of applying resources, people, capital investments; or what is more important to him, what sort of expenditures does he require to achieve the desired result? Has he increased labor

productivity and production effectiveness; has he taken advantage of the possibilities of scientific-technical progress? How does he solve the social problems of the collective? You see, it is according to these matters and deeds that we judge a manager; that is, we rate his affairs in the broad sense of the word, and not only by the indicators for fulfilling the plan.

Of course it still happens, although very seldom, that a manager is judged according to the how easy one gets along with him, or when workaday hustle and bustle determines the judgement. Therefore, we are also adopting measures to see that the one who does not argue with the bosses, and who is able to assure the collective a quiet life does not appear in a more favorable position; but the one who sets himself complex tasks, guided by the contemporary demands of scientific-technical progress, and contemporary trends for economic development.

That which the rayon party organization has accomplished recently to establish a genuine cadre reserve should not be looked upon as something which is completed. The fact of the matter is, that this work is a continuous process, where solving some tasks inevitably gives rise to other problems, which also require an immediate decision. We have not yet reached the stage where all labor collectives are headed by the most authoritative and capable leaders. We are slowly solving the problems of strengthening the cadres of lagging brigades and sectors. As before, we are experiencing a shortage of people who are capable of heading the many organizations of trade, domestic services, and the like. And we have not yet completely done away with formalism in examining cadre questions. Currently the basic activities of the bureau, the apparatus of the party raykom, and all primary organizations are directed toward solving these problems; for the basis for our success lies in this.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ESTONIAN PARTY JOURNALS REVIEWED

Tallinn KOMMUNIST ESTONII in Russian No 5, May 85 pp 61-63

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences B. Yakovlev in the section "Criticism and Bibliography": "'The Party Organization Secretary's Library': Some Summations and Conclusions"]

[Text] A new publication has come out in the series "Biblioteka Sekretarya Partorganizatsii" ["The Party Organization Secretary's Library"]--the pamphlet by A. Luukas, "Party Groups in Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes." The choice of subject by the author fully meets the party requirement to shift the center of gravity of educational work to labor collectives.

A. Luukas raises important problems of party groups' work. First of all, he analyzes the possibilities and advisability of forming party groups in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The question is vital in its own right, inasmuch as circumstances in the rural areas occasion a more mobile nature in party groups. So continual analysis of their composition and the placing of communists also is necessary. The author tells about the Raplaskiy Rayon party organization's successes and plans in forming local party groups, and shares the experience acquired by the party groups in their main lines of work. At the center of the party groups' attention are labor organization and labor discipline, and setting up socialist competition. What is especially important, traditional and new forms of working with people, their effectiveness and practicality, are examined in the pamphlet. Methods of improving the party groups' working style, and also their leadership, are not overlooked.

A. Luukas's pamphlet is the 16th in the indicated series, which is being issued by the EESTI RAAMAT Publishing House. As long ago as 1973, after publication of the first pamphlet, the publishing house advised readers that the decision to issue "The Party Organization Secretary's Library" was based upon the shortage of specialized literature for the republic's active party and ideological workers, particularly in the Estonian language. It was also advised that many problems of party work would be examined in the light of party congress decisions in the pamphlets, advanced experience would be summarized, and readers would be able to extract theoretical knowledge and the recommendations of higher party organs on current work from them. How well has the editorial office coped with the assigned task?

It must be noted that the first pamphlets for aiding party organization secretaries already served as an example of weighty summarizing. L. Shishov's work, "The Local Party Organization--Foundation of the Party" (1973), was notable for scientific character and richness of content. Strictly adhering to Marxist-Leninist methodology, the author stresses scientific character in the Estonian KP [Communist Party] approach to matters of party construction, shows how, with respect to Estonia, the prescribed principles are implemented in the work of party organizations, and analyzes the lines of the party organizations' work.

L. Shishov's second pamphlet, "In the Vanguard. The 25th CPSU Congress and Local Party Organizations" (1976), is a logical extension of the first. In it, the existing forms and methods of party work and the mechanism for party organizations' influencing a collective's life are investigated, and long-range planning, ideological and political education of communists, training the active party membership, organizing socialist competition in terms of the new management, functions of commissions on the control of administration work, etc., are summarized.

Organizational problems of party construction are examined in V. Maslakov's pamphlet, "The Party Meeting" (1975), and R. Merisalu's pamphlet, "Party Control of Administration Activity" (1973). The first is a methods aid, helping party organization secretaries more profoundly and thoughtfully construe the individual provisions of CPSU Regulations concerning intraparty work. The aim of the second is to help shed light on the essence and significance of organizing control over the implementation of socialist construction programs, party decisions and the involvement of workers in administering affairs of the society. The author proceeds on the premise that party control of administration work is not some supplementary controlling instrumentality, but one of the mandatory forms of party management. In revealing the essence of party administration activity, R. Merisalu examines in detail the organization, trends and mechanism of this activity, the forms of control, and the methods of managing these.

The pamphlets of N. Yuganson, "The Leading Role and Accountability of the Communist" (1973), and R. Butel, "Party Organizations and the Socialist Competition of Workers" (1974), are dedicated to matters of socialist competition management. On the basis of Leninist principles, the authors shed light on the socialist competition organizing mechanism at the republic's enterprises and all the improvement obtained in this area by party organizations.

In several of "The Party Organization Secretary's Library" pamphlets, various aspects of propaganda and agitation work are elucidated. In V. Lillemyae's "The Party Organization Secretary and Political Training," methods of political training are examined, and an attempt is made to help party organizations increase the effectiveness of the training process. In this, the author focuses attention on such matters as composition of training groups, content and stages of the certification of propagandists, and forms and methods for increasing the certification's effectiveness.

The pamphlets, "Propagandistic Activity of Party Organizations" (1974) by E. Grechkina, and "The Economic Education of Workers" (1978) by A. Vellamaa, also enter into the group being examined. Analysis of the pamphlets shows that their content goes beyond the bounds of the tasks set by the publishing house. Here there are many general theory discussions, and the state of party propaganda and economic education in the republic's party organizations is considerably less opened to scrutiny. The pamphlets are addressed mainly to party gorkom [city committee] and raykom [rayon committee] workers occupied with ideological activity problems. Meanwhile, they should have been based on the premise that the aim of the series is, first of all, to render practical assistance to local party organization secretaries and to summarize and propagate advanced experience in party work. Unfortunately, there is little of this in the indicated pamphlets.

In the next two, "The Party Organization--Leader of Public Organizations" (1975) by V. Udam, and "The Party Organization of the Farm" (1981) by Ya. Ellen, The work experience of rural party organizations is summarized. Their publication seems important, first because there still are few publications in the general run of party literature about the activities and concerns of communists in rural localities, and second because vital, present-day problems are brought up in them.

In V. Udam's work, party leadership of public organizations is examined in terms of the new management, in terms of the forming and functioning of a qualitatively new system of administration--the regional agro-industrial association. The author approached presentation of the material methodologically correctly, having begun with analysis of the region's social and economic problems, in the light of which he examines the usefulness and practicality of various forms of party organizational and political education work. Many new forms and methods of the work of communists, born of the particulars of economic reconstruction, are discussed in the pamphlet.

Ya. Ellen's pamphlet is a sort of logical extension of the foregoing. It already sums up and generalizes the work experience of the republic's rural party organizations in terms of agro-industrial integration. The author successfully combines theoretical material and propagandizing of the basic requirements of party documents [instructions] with depiction of the practical work of communists. The reader learns how unity of word and deed is becoming stronger on farms. The author devotes primary attention to the subjective factor as an important key to intensifying production.

In the pamphlets, "The Party Organization of an Enterprise" (1978) by G. Karu, and "The Party Organization of a Higher School" (1983) by A. Talts, the everyday work of the party organizations of the Electrical Engineering Plant imeni M. I. Kalinin and the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute at that time is summarized. Both are written on the basis of many years of experience in party leadership, and the authors did not overlook even minor problems in the life of the party organizations. There is no doubt that local party secretaries, having compared the experience offered to them with their own, found much that was new and interesting in these pamphlets, and were motivated toward increasing the effectiveness of existing forms of party work.

Analysis of "The Party Organization Secretary's Library" and conversations with EESTI RAAMAT Publishing House workers lead to reflection about some of the problems of the series of pamphlets being examined.

First of all, about usefulness: The series exists because important matters of intraparty work and the influence of party organizations on all forms of public activity are examined in it. The content of the publications helps in more profoundly understanding vital, present-day problems, and in becoming correctly oriented for choosing local party groups' main lines of work.

In principle, the criterion for usefulness must be based on such weighty postulates as theoretical soundness, cognitive value and practical return.

The theoretical soundness of most of the publications is undoubted. The authors of the pamphlets are mainly party workers, and what is more, some of them are not only highly qualified practical workers, but also experienced in scientific work. This has ensured a scientific approach to party construction matters. In theoretically substantiating matters under examination, this category of authors capably relies on the Leninist ideological heritage, the communist party's creative thinking and achievements of Soviet social science.

It is interesting to trace the usefulness of the series from the viewpoint of cognitive value. In this respect, the content of the series subdivides rather clearly into three categories: Methods aids, propaganda on advanced forms and methods of party work, and analytical study and summarizing of party organizations' experience.

The content of the pamphlets which may be classed as methods aids consists of partywide theoretical and methodological material. In some of these pamphlets, a newly implemented party document [instruction] is interpreted and explained, ways for its local implementation are examined, and practical recommendations are made. The cognitive value of pamphlets in the second category lies in elucidation of everyday practice. Their content makes no pretense of summarizing the experience on party organizations' basic lines of work--The authors have assigned themselves the goal of imparting only their specific experience in work with communists, thinking awhile, along with the reader, about the advisability and effectiveness of one or another form of party influence, and increasing the propagandizing of the new and advanced. The works of V. Udam and G. Karu are the most successful in this respect.

Finally, the six pamphlets in the third category are, in my opinion, the richest in content from a cognitive point of view. They are devoted to an analytical approach to the essence of problems presented. Having taken partywide tasks as source material, the authors examine them through the prism of a republic party organization's needs, and reveal the optimum conditions for, and potential effect of, carrying out these tasks. The theoretical and practical assistance to be had from such publications is obvious. In determining the cognitive value of the series, one may say that it will be the higher, the greater the proportion of third category publications. For the present, these constitute just a little over one-third of "The Party Organization Secretary's Library."

There is one more way to increase the effectiveness of material being offered to readers--its specialization. It stands to reason that it is impossible to give an exhaustive analysis of all lines of work of party organizations in a pamphlet. Therefore, only the main forms and methods of party work are investigated, and that, too, in brief. The work's individual and specific aspects go practically untouched. In these, meanwhile, a large reserve for increasing the effectiveness and quality of work with laborers lies fallow.

A study of the publications' subjects indicates that they encompass essentially all the work of party organizations, and only in six pamphlets is attention focused on some one line of work. In the latter pamphlets, matters find richer, more replete and detailed elucidation, as compared to the rest of the pamphlets, which also determines their higher cognitive value. The question, naturally, is not one of rejecting those works, the authors of which are trying to encompass all the work of party organizations. These are necessary, for they give a picture of the wide range of problems being solved by the party. But, even in these cases, preference should be given to the more profound analysis of basics in the work of communists. In the long-range plan for publishing the series, by the way, the need for specialized presentation of material was already taken into account. Of the nine subjects planned for 1985-1990, five have specific focus.

Matters are considerably more difficult with the practical return of the series. It can be determined only after comparing aspects of innovation called for in the pamphlets with practical work in local party organizations. To obtain information of this kind does not seem possible, since the appropriate long-term research is not conducted. However, there are certain means of determining the usefulness of the published series in an indirect way. Here, review at various levels can play a large part. The publishing house contributes a little to this in editing the manuscript submitted by an author. But it is obvious that review by the publishing house staff cannot be effective to any appreciable extent because of its insufficient competence in many matters of party construction.

Apparently, an entirely different kind of reviewing is needed. First, it would be advisable to obtain on a manuscript one or two preliminary reviews, written by specialists in the given field; that is, by workers of organizational departments, party committees' departments of propaganda and agitation, the party's History Institute and, foremost in its sector of party construction, the Republic House of Political Education. Second (and this is very important), several reviews with comments should be requested of local party organizations. Of course, this is possible only after issuance of a publication. The comments would not affect its information content, but would help to avoid shortcomings in the posing of problems and in content in the future, to say nothing yet about their giving an idea of the practical value of the material being offered. Third, public review on the pages of the republic's press deserves particular attention. Reviews were printed on only half of the 16 pamphlets in the series, and the quality of certain of these leaves something to be desired. Apparently, the authors consider propagandizing the issued pub-

lications their primary task. Not belittling a review's significance, it is necessary, nevertheless, to say that a review, first of all, should give an objective analysis of content from the standpoint of scientific character and practical value.

That solution of the problems connected with publishing "The Party Organization Secretary's Library" will further the strengthening of party science's unity with practice raises no doubts.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TSAGERSKIY RAYDOM OF GEORGIAN CP REPLACES FIRST SECRETARY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 11 July 85 carries on page 3 a 100-word GruzINFORM announcement concerning the Tsagerskiy raykom plenum. R. Sh. Mkheidze was released from his responsibilities as the first secretary and member of the buro of the rayon committee in connection with his election to the post of first secretary of the Tershol'skiy raykom. L.D. Chkheidze, former chairman of the Samtredskiy rayon ispolkom of the Soviet of Peoples' Deputies was chosen as the new first secretary of the Tsagerskiy rayon committee.

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IDEOLOGY

SOVIET POLICY IN LATVIA DEFENDED AGAINST EMIGRE ATTACKS

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 18 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by B. Pudels, senior scientific worker, Institute of History, Latvian SSR Academy of Science: "In the Indissoluble Union of Peoples"]

[Text] In 1940, Soviet rule was restored in Latvia. The victory of the socialist revolution was the result of the struggle of the workers under the leadership of the Communist Party. The revolutionary internationalistic traditions of the republic's working class played an important role in achieving this end.

This fact is recognized by the progressive circles in the society of Western countries and by all thinking political activists. There are, however, forces which do not wish to accept the real state of affairs. Among the latter are the Latvian bourgeois-nationalist emigres. Their leaders do not cease spreading false allegations that Soviet rule was imposed "by force" on the Latvian people. They are trying to revise the historical and political conditions which in 1940 defined the singular and true choice of the Latvian people.

The stubbornness of those who live in "eternal yesterdays" finds not only understanding, but also widespread support in the country of reaction. Thus, certain imperialist states, and primarily the USA, still support the diplomatic representatives of the former bourgeois Latvia and to this day "do not recognize" its entry into the make-up of the USSR. Obviously, such patronage is given with mercenary intent and is energetically used in various subversive actions of anti-soviet and anti-communist purpose. Thus, the leaders of reactionary organizations among the Latvian emigre community annually receive greetings in the name of the US president. Each of these documents essentially contains support for the provocations of the reactionary emigre organizations against Soviet Latvia and encourages their desire to resurrect the old order. The activities of openly anti-soviet organizations and various sovietology centers are generously financed by the secret and special services of the USA, and the results of their "studies" are used for fabricating various theories and conceptions which are aimed at discrediting the notions of socialism and the principles of Leninist national policy.

HOW IS THIS DONE? Hundreds of volumes of pseudo-scientific works are composed, and mountains of slander are piled up. On the outside this production may vary,

but in essence it is all the same. The main thing has been and remains the desire to prove the unprovable--that the victory of the socialist revolution in Latvia in 1940 was not the result of the struggle of the Latvian people under the leadership of the communist party, but rather the result of "Soviet colonialism." The farther we go, the more involved it gets: there are attempts to compare the national policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state with capitalist forms of resolving the national question, and even to place it on the same footing with the great-power policy of czarist Russia and with the neocolonial policy of the imperialist states.

With a stubbornness worthy of better application, the anti-soviet members of the reactionary Baltic emigre camp continue to compile new outlines, memoranda, appeals, letters and addresses in which the USSR is slanderously accused of colonialist policy in relation to the Soviet Baltic republics and of their forceful annexation to the USSR. These "documents" are sent out through the mail to "influential circles" of imperialist states and given to representatives of diplomatic missions in the Western and developing countries. Thus, for example, the representatives of one of the anti-communist organizations in the Baltic emigre community which is known as the "Baltic Appeal to the United Nations" in 1984 alone visited the UN delegations of 49 countries and gave them their anti-soviet outlines and memoranda.

From time to time, recognizing the obvious achievements of the people of Soviet Latvia, our ideological enemies try to bring their readers and listeners to the conclusion that these achievements could have been more significant if they had "not been limited by the principles of proletarian internationalism and the ideology of Marxism-Leninism." In this sense, the recommendations which often appear on the pages of the emigre press are rather symptomatic. Their authors explain the expediency of "democratization" and "liberalization" of socialism on the basis of nationalism, which in the evaluations of the bourgeois ideologists seems to be inseparable from democracy and is its natural counterpart and ally.

Here it is important to focus attention on the forms of ideological provocation. They reflect efforts to consider the spirit of the times and the socio-political situation. Thus, along with open calls for the "liberation of Latvia from Soviet rule", more flexible concepts also appear in the emigre publications. For example, American professors of Latvian descent Endryu Ezergaylis and Yuris Dreyfelds would like to "liberate" the Latvian people not from socialism, but from the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, seeing in this the necessary condition for creating a "national state."

In their efforts to prove their point, the falsifiers stop at nothing, and in spite of all logic say that black is white. For example, they proclaim devotion to socialist internationalism to be "dogmatism," while bourgeois nationalism is interpreted as a manifestation of "broad viewpoint" and "a deep understanding of reality."

As before, the anti-communists employ the myth about russification and about "genocide and linguistic" in relation to the Latvian population. The nonsense

of such affirmations is obvious. However, the slanderers do not cease, trying to find souls which are immature in a moral sense and in whom their poisonous seeds will sprout.

To the great dissatisfaction of the "fighters for the liberation of the Latvian people", their provocations do not yield the anticipated results. And this is understandable. The real life of the people of Soviet Latvia itself, as well as the peoples of other union republics, refutes the attacks and the slander of the false theoreticians and masters at organizing subversive actions.

It is enough to remember that Soviet Latvia has been able within a short historical period to overcome economic and social backwardness. It has turned from being the agrarian-raw material appendage of Germany, England, the USA and other capitalist states into a highly developed industrial Soviet republic with a modern, highly mechanized agriculture. Having become an organic component part of the country's unified national economic complex, utilizing the best labor traditions, and receiving the selfless aid of other fraternal republics, Soviet Latvia has taken a great leap forward in its economic and spiritual development.

The achievements of Soviet Latvia in all spheres of life are the object of true pride of the republic's working people. However, the anti-communist ideologists reduce national pride and the growth of a national consciousness to nationalism and proclaim that "the Soviet Union, which represents a conglomerate of more than 100 different linguistic ethnic groups, is concerned with the global relapse of ethnic nationalism." They ignore the fact that national feelings and national consciousness do not necessarily have to grow into nationalism.

As Soviet scientist M. Dzhususov rightly noted, in our society national feelings cannot be used for kindling nationalism because, in the first place, the common interests of the working masses are always placed in the forefront and their class consciousness is constantly being developed in the process of their internationalist upbringing. Secondly, a true equality of peoples is affirmed and implemented. National feelings help people to appreciate the material and spiritual values of the nation, to take pride in its achievements, and to feel the common interests of different nations and nationalities in the achievements of social progress.

Bourgeois ideologists cannot and do not want to understand that the essence of Leninist CPSU national policy consists of ensuring comprehensive ties and an overall dependence of the nations on one another on a new socio-economic basis, that every Soviet republic can continue to flourish and become stronger only within the unified family of USSR peoples, where all-state interests are harmonically combined with the national class interests of each nation and people.

In the years of Soviet rule, the number of persons having a higher or secondary education in the Latvian SSR has more than quadrupled. There are 10 higher and 55 secondary special educational institutions in the republic. For every 1,000 members of the population in the republic, 18 are students at VUZes.

Every third resident of the republic over the age of 7 years is in a course of study. According to the population census data for 1979, in the republic for every 1,000 people there were 63 with a higher education and 281 with an incompleting higher and secondary general and special education (these figures were 7 and 57 persons respectively in 1939).

Belles-lettres and theatre arts are developing successfully, and every year the publication of books and brochures printed in Latvian is increasing. The creative achievements of Latvian artists and masters of applied science who create works original in form are widely known.

An important result of the successful solution of the national question in the USSR is the comprehensive development of the languages of all nations and peoples. According to the census data for 1979, the main mass of the USSR population--an average of 93 percent--considers the language of its people to be its native language. This language is used in the schools for educating children, and in the publication of books, brochures, newspapers and journals. However, the leading tendency in the linguistic life in all the USSR republics, including also in Soviet Latvia, is bilingualism. This means the development and active use of the native tongue as well as the widespread use of the Russian language, which is voluntarily selected as the means of inter-national communication.

These facts prove the inconsistency of conjectures about the "russification" of the national culture and its levelling. In the Soviet Union there is total absence of such a phenomenon as acculturation associated with the loss of not only one's native language, but also his customs, traditions, peculiarities of everyday life, songs, and folklore--i.e., the sum total of the specific traits of spiritual and material culture. These phenomena are characteristic for the capitalistic countries. In our multi-national country, every people is the bearer, creator and consumer of two mutually augmenting cultures--a national and an all-soviet. Each nation, as academician Yu. V. Bromley noted, even in the presence of its own sufficiently developed culture fund, has only to benefit from contacts and interaction with the cultures of other nations and peoples. On the other hand, any isolation from the cultures of other peoples is inevitably fraught with the lagging behind of the national culture as compared with the general level of cultural development of all humanity.

Today all the soviet republics are looking forward to the 27th CPSU Congress. The preparations for this most important event underscore with new force the strong, unbreakable ties by which the Latvian people are bound to the other fraternal peoples of the USSR, together with whom they are going in a single order toward a single goal. This monolith character, this common nature of tasks and interests, is clear testimony to the triumph of CPSU national policy and to the decisive solution of the national question, which is insoluble under conditions of capitalism.

12322

CSO: 1800/348

RENEWAL OF IDEOLOGICAL CADRES CALLED FOR

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "A Restructuring of Psychology and Propaganda"]

[Text] The course of the Party is set on speeding the social-economic development of the country. The solution of complex, broad-ranging tasks--intensification of the economy on the basis of scientific-technical progress, changing the structure of economic management, increasing discipline and organization, and establishing of order in all spheres of social life--demands fundamental changes in style and methods of work.

Now, when goals are defined and tasks are formulated, problems of organizing and educating workers are being brought to the forefront in the activity of Party organizations. The point of this is to activate the human factor. "All of the experience of the party," M.S. Gorbachev emphasized in a speech at the June 11 1985 session of the CPSU Central Committee, "tells us that little can be changed in the economy, in management, and in education unless a psychological restructuring is realized, unless we come up with the desire and know-how to think and work in a new way."

A wide field of activity in this direction is opening up for ideological and propaganda work. The time truly demands that propaganda fully meet the realities of contemporary life and the urgent requirements of the Soviet people. It should have an active influence on the process of psychological reconstruction; can decisively overcome inertia in thinking and devotion to outmoded methods of working and simultaneously have an effective influence on the widescale development of the initiative and creativity of the working masses--a powerful factor in the social progress of socialism.

It is known that ideas by themselves have only a potential force. They only become a real transforming force when they take hold of the consciousness of millions. We need militant, genuinely innovative propaganda so that bold, revolutionary ideas and the daring plans of the Party can reach the consciousness of all Soviet people, become their convictions, and call forth powerful creative enthusiasm and an effort to transform them to real deeds.

Undoubtedly, after the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, certain positive changes occurred in the content of mass political and agitational work, and in the activity of the mass media. Party committees are leading a search for means of further raising the effectiveness of ideological work. The results of this search and the experience gained were analyzed in detail at the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference on the 10th and 11th

of December 1984 in Moscow. Deserving attention are the experience of organizing ideological activity in the production collectives of Sverdlovsk and Chelyabinsk; the practice of employing a comprehensive approach to the organization of educational work in Leningrad and Tomsk; the drive to increase the effectiveness of patriotic education in the Penza Oblast; and lecture propaganda in the Udmurt ASSR.

Along with this it is impossible not to see that the success of propaganda is seriously hindered by formalism and didacticism, chatter and empty phrases, and the inability to talk with people in a simple and convincing language. Many of these shortcomings are born of the force of inertia, and the entrenched habit of the ideological cadres themselves to work in the old ways.

The sources of formalism in ideological work are found in its current alienation from life, from urgent contemporary economic and social problems, and from the daily concerns and problems of the Soviet people. But if we talk about overcoming inertia in propaganda work, then we must first repudiate the habit of smoothing over difficulties and problems which demand solutions, and evaluate the urgent tasks of the day from a realistic point of view. Realism in propaganda is valuable in that it allows us to overcome the existing gap between word and deed, to heighten authority and confidence in agitation and the mass media.

Changes in the habitual methods and work style of ideological workers depends in large part on the direction of the activity, and on whether or not it meets the demands of the day. The reality of today is the active intrusion of propaganda into life; it is called upon not only to enlighten, not only to inform, but also to reveal shortcomings and complex problems, and to define the means of solving them.

It is impossible not to see that today a certain excessively didactic trend is clearly showing itself in the content of ideological work. As a result, it often turns into empty talk, into the sum of numerous propaganda measures which are only vaguely related to the urgent problems of the people. The appearance of such a trend in ideological work is especially noticeable on the level of the city, rayon, and labor collective. As observation has shown, it is here that mass political work in its usual forms--a working system of political education, an active lecture propaganda, a loud, visible agitation drive, a local newspaper with a preponderance of favorable materials, containing successful reports, general appeals and recommendations--often peacefully coexists with errors in production activity, serious infractions of labor discipline, drunkenness, and shortcomings in satisfying the urgent needs of the people. Just such a lack of connection with urgent tasks which characterizes the current state of ideological work, brought about the principle Party demand expressed at the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee,--fewer words and more deeds.

The great force of inertia is demonstrated by the fact that even the introduction of new forms of ideological work, such as, for example, political days, often, in fact, only leads to filling the new forms with the old content. A recent issue of the newspaper related how, in the Karelian ASSR, political days turned, in essence, into information on general political themes, conducted according to a single text, in which listeners, as a rule, did not find answers to pertinent questions touching on their daily interests and concerns. A similar shortcoming was, to varying degrees, characteristic in other oblasts and republics.

"The inertia of outdated forms", which was justifiably discussed at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, is actually still characteristic of many trends in propaganda work. There are many agitpunkts and agitkollektivs which exist on paper, but in fact do not do any agitation work at all; a highly visible drive is widely promoted, but attracts few people, methods of educational work practiced by many do not display an individual approach or a careful evaluation of the requirements and interests of the individual listener, reader, or member of the audience. Besides this, it is perfectly obvious that the sphere of mass political work should be distinguished now by a special versatility, and quick and efficient reaction to new problems and occurrences in life.

In particular, the role and meaning of openness--people's awareness of events in the world and in the country--is growing in ideological work in our time. Broadranging, useful and open information is a manifestation of faith in the people, a recognition of their ability to deal with this or that decision, measure, or problem. Openness in work, it was noted at the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference in December of 1984, is an active means of battling bureaucratic distortions; it requires us to more thoughtfully approach the passing of measures, the organization of control over their enactment, and the correction of shortcomings and omissions. This depends to a large extent on convincing propaganda, on the activeness of education, and on assuring the unity of word and deed.

In modern times, when the Party directs great effort toward assuring a genuine businesslike character in all spheres of social life, the problem of assuring a businesslike approach to organizing ideological work has become more urgent than ever before. The point is to overcome the bureaucratic approach to work. Under these circumstances many ideological intentions and plans will be expressed only in numerous meetings and seminars and frequent agitation campaigns which often become empty propaganda shows. The time truly demands that empty words and empty show in ideological work be put behind us by means of a strict system in work and a continual concern with the final result. In addition to this, the basic indicator of the effectiveness of our educational efforts must no longer be the number of propaganda measures passed, but rather, their real influence on the consciousness and attitude of the Soviet people, on their position in life, and their creative efforts.

The restructuring of psychology, a repudiation of outdated methods of work, and an innovative approach directly depend on the make-up of ideological workers, their authority, level of general culture, and professional knowledge. The necessity of serious changes in the content and organization of mass political and propaganda work in all actuality puts on the agenda the question of the individual ideological party worker--the secretary of the party committee, the head of a propaganda department, the inspector. The complexity and responsibility of tasks which require a solution and the conditions and peculiarities of propaganda on a contemporary scale demand a serious renewal of ideological cadres. In order to meet the demands of the time, today the ideological worker should have a deep understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory, basic sociology, psychology, and pedagogy. He should also have the necessary personal qualities; he should be accessible and know how to attract people; he should demonstrate a self-critical approach to the evaluation of his work, and he should have a continual interest in everything new and progressive.

Today we have a growing concern over how to create favorable conditions for the ideological worker's continuous self-education and for broadening the circle of his knowledge and interests. And, in order to meet these goals, it would obviously be useful to carefully observe to see whether or not he always spends his working time wisely, or whether he is too often called upon to perform functions and duties which should not be his.

Realism, a businesslike manner, and an innovative approach are today characteristic of the activity of the Party in all spheres of social life. They create favorable conditions and open wide possibilities for ideological workers to overcome the inertia of the outdated, and for the appearance of initiative and creativity.

CSO: 1800/418

IDEOLOGY

SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES OF DISTRIBUTION DISCUSSED, LAUDED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 March 1985 carries on pages 2-3 Professor Vl. Merkviladze's 3500-word discourse explaining the essence and application of socialist principles of distribution of goods and services, with cogent quotes from Marx-Engels, Lenin, and Shevardnadze. The basic formulation "From Each According To His Ability, To Each According To His Labor" has also been stated more bluntly as "He Who Works Not, Eats Not." Under socialism, the author emphasizes repeatedly, any deviation from these principles leads to thievery, corruption, money-grubbing, abuse of position, prosperity at others' expense, labor and social passivity, idleness, and moral nihilism. Correct distribution, conversely, fosters and is fostered by greater productivity and hence generates more wealth to share.

Economic egalitarianism is unacceptable, for it breeds laziness and parasitism. There must be strict control of consumption, based on labor results. Effective moral and economic incentives are essential to weed out idlers. Cost accounting is increasingly the rule--yet many kolkhozes and sovkhoses provide a guaranteed monthly income.

Several paragraphs are devoted to the growing volume and benefits of social consumption funds. Growth figures through the years validate Marxian doctrines. Correct distribution of social benefits fosters faith in the future and plants the seeds of communism. Nevertheless, there are some who benefit undeservingly, and there have been symptoms of egalitarianism in social consumption as well as in wage earnings, a trend that is too easily permitted by some leaders. Fair distribution fosters a happy psychological and moral climate. Unfair distribution, breeds resentment and loss of the will to work.

The final paragraphs deal with bazaar prices which, being subject to the law of supply and demand, have gotten out of hand. An honest man living on honest wages can not afford to go near the bazaar, where social parasites would rob him. Despite measures designed to impose control, and abundant publicity in the media, results have so far been minimal: "We have not yet managed to tame the objective laws of the marketplace." It is essential to regulate prices on plot-grown produce (to be sure, they will remain somewhat higher than state prices but must not be as exorbitant as they are now.) Socialist principles must apply to everyone, to all classes and social strata of Soviet society.

PURGED GEORGIAN REVOLUTIONARY EXTOLLED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 March 1985 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by Candidate of History G. Saitidze, a senior scientific associate in the Georgian CP Central Committee's Party History Institute, recounting the life and work of bolshevik revolutionary Sergi Ivanovich Megrelishvili (1884-1938). He took up the cause of the revolution at the age of 15, in Adjara and in Abkhazia, participating in demonstrations and strikes, was arrested for his activities, wounded on one occasion by Cossack troops, and joined the bolsheviks in 1905. He did party work mostly in Western Georgia in 1907-1911, went to Vladivostok to escape the Okhrana, and was jailed there for party work. After a time of inactivity, he returned to Tbilisi in 1916, where he was closely associated with V. Sikharulidze until the latter's death by menshevik gunfire during a workers' rally in Aleksandrovskiy Sad--an event which only fired up the revolutionaries' fervor. Megrelishvili was involved during those years with purchasing weapons through bolshevik contacts in the military and the militia, and he served on the first Tbilisi Bolshevik Raykom. After being released from jail as a result of the Georgian-Russian pact legalizing bolshevism in the republic, he did party work in various districts, with varying success. Sent to Azerbaijan, he partook in the Congress of Eastern Peoples in Baku in 1920, then remained in Gandzha (Kirovabad) until Soviet rule was established in Georgia. Numerous governmental and party posts followed, including chairmanship of the Eastern Georgia Military Tribunal. This article appears under the rubric "13-14 April Is Memorial Day."

STALIN'S TOAST AT WORLD WAR II VICTORY CELEBRATION RECALLED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 March 1985 carries on page 3 Pilipe Makharadze's 2200-word article concerning the glorious World War II victory celebration in Moscow on 24 May 1945, and Stalin's toast to the Great Russian people there. The grandiose celebration in May 1945 is described and reference made to individuals and whole peoples who contributed to the victory. In his lavish toast to the Great Russian people, Stalin thanked them, among other things, for their unfailing trust in their leadership--another people, he said, might have ousted their government in the difficult early stage of the war and made a truce with Germany.

In his final paragraph, Makharadze states: "Ioseb Stalin is the symbol of magnificent victory in the Great Patriotic War...and towers among the most outstanding military leaders."

NOT ALL ILLS CAN BE BLAMED ON 'SABOTAGE', 'VESTIGES OF PAST'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1600-word essay by Docent K. Goksadze, head of the Philosophy and Scientific Communism Department of the Zooveterinarian Institute, on the difficulties involved in the mass social, economic, and psychological transformation of man, the transformation of values, the inculcation of

socialist ideals and civilization. In particular, the author stresses that it is wrong to blame all negative phenomena in thinking and behavior on bourgeois "ideological sabotage and imperialist foreign policy"--though these factors do indeed hamper progress--or yet on "vestiges of the past."

The June 1983 [CPSU Central Committee] Plenum emphasized the dangers of the gap between word and deed, "propaganda padding," "going through the motions," and "cover-up." The time has come for profound changes in productive forces and concomitant refinement of production relations. Whatever improvements are made in ideological-political work, the main goal is to achieve transformations in the base, to bring it into conformity with the ideals of the superstructure. Transformations in production relations must lead to transformations in man's consciousness, and progress here depends on strict adherence to socialist principles of distribution and consumption. It is hard to indoctrinate a man who sees someone else working less and living better. Any society must prove its superiority by how well it attains to "social justice on all levels"--a point which is emphasized twice by the author.

The concluding passages focus on the need to "activate prophylactic work." Despite considerable efforts in the past 10 years or so, this work has not been fully effective. All too many people--including people of some authority--remain silent in the face of the onset of criminal activities, or merely go through the motions in prophylactic work. As a result, even though wrongdoers are punished, others are not deterred by their example. Instead, they merely act more cautiously and resort to new techniques. Such "entrenched vices" take time to eradicate, but time alone is not enough--prophylactic efforts must be stepped up and refined.

PARTY KHARAKTERISTIKA 'NOT A PURGE'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 April 1985 carries on page 2 Candidate of Philosophy G. Patsatsia's 900-word article concerning the nature and purposes of the party kharakteristika or attestatsiya (character rating), which by now has become established as a kind of "socialist therapy," and is "not a purge in the old sense." It grows out of the Leninist principle of focusing on "the development and strengthening of the workers' comradely discipline, all-round enhancement of their understanding of their creative initiative and responsibility." It is a "progressive form... of overcoming individualism and subjectivism, bringing out latent collectivism with positive feedback." One of its fundamental purposes is "individualization"--a process by which to assess an individual's characteristics, capabilities, and inner reserves, with the end goal of ensuring that each individual serves in the role and place most suitable to him. Several passages examine the distinction between social [obshchestvenny] control, involving self-control, and the more formal measures of social [sotsial'nyy] control. One tangible benefit of the kharakteristika/attestatsiya program is that it yields genuine social [sotsial'naya] information that cannot be reliably derived from statistics, in which there is more risk of "disinformation."

An unattributed 300-word article under the same rubric reports a regular meeting of the Georgian CP Central Committee's working group created to analyze and generalize the kharakteristika program in progress, participated in by party and media representatives and others. As of 15 April, 26,355 party members had undergone the process. Additional figures are given as to professional and leadership status of those so rated, and still other figures classify the rating sessions as to content--positive, partly positive and partly negative, mainly negative, whether the issue of job dismissal was raised, number of members expelled, and the like.

Finally, a 100-word item announces a Georgian SSR TX-1 program examining these matters, to be broadcast on 21 April at 1100 hours.

These three items are grouped together with a translation of Zh. Shartava's 18 April PRAVDA article explaining "Sisan"--the systematic analysis of party affairs and related matters by "territorial groups."

CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE HAS STALIN PHOTO, EXPLAINS IDENTITY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi DILA [the Young Pioneers monthly magazine] in Georgian No 5, May 1985 carries on page 6 a half-page photo of Stalin hugging a little girl on the reviewing stand over Lenin's mausoleum. The photo, taken on May 1952, is accompanied by a 200-word piece identifying the smiling, uniformed man as "our great country's leader at that time, Lenin's faithful comrade-in-arms, Ioseb Vissarionovich Stalin (Dzhugashvili)," under whose leadership the USSR "destroyed the fascist hordes and brought peace and freedom to many peoples of Europe and Asia."

The item goes on to tell young readers that "as a boy in Georgia, Stalin wrote poems which he published under the name of Soselo [Joey]" and quotes a stanza from one of them, "Dila" [Morning], which Georgian children still memorize and which, in fact, is the source of the name of the magazine.

'SOUND' TRADITIONS MUST NOT BE 'AUTOMATICALLY DISCARDED'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 May 1985 carries on page 4 Dr of Philosophical Sciences D. Gegeshidze's 1200-word article on the need to study old customs and traditions in order to retain, transform, or discard them according to whether they are or are not compatible with Soviet socialist society. This is the subject of Levan Pruidze's small booklet, "Purposeful Direction of National Traditions," published by the Znaniye Society, which has evoked considerable debate. The booklet constitutes an examination of the progress that has been made since the 21 October 1975 CPSU Central Committee decree on combatting harmful traditions, and it outlines future tasks and makes recommendations.

It is clear, the author of the article repeats several times, that thorough ethnographical research is needed in order to make correct decisions as to the institution of new, socialist traditions and rituals and ways to overcome the "superstitions" that persist "in the minds of a portion of the

population." At the same time, old traditions, customs, and rituals--even religious ones--often embody popular elements that have proved sound through centuries; hence, they must not be "automatically discarded." Indeed, it must be stated categorically that no really effective "transformation" can be accomplished until all ethnographic materials have been thoroughly researched (wedding and mourning rituals are cited in particular, though without detailed comment). This viewpoint is "gaining more and more adherents."

One particular point that is stressed is that instituting sound national traditions and customs will help resolve "social problems growing out of the scientific-technical revolution," that they can "block the destructive forces" of that revolution.

The author concludes his article with the plea that however controversial and debatable the booklet's analysis and recommendations may seem, the whole problem must be approached "academically" rather than "narrowly pragmatically," and he cautions against "wrong interpretation" of the adduced facts by "nonobjective or possibly even biased reviewers."

'BILIM' SOCIETY TO STRENGTHEN LECTURE PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 25 May 1985 carries on page 2 a 300 word Turkmeniform report on the 24 May plenum of the Ashkhabad Oblast "Bilim" Society and the republic Soviet of Peoples Universities. The major address was delivered by A. G. Babayev, chairman of the Presidium of the TuSSR "Bilim" Society and president of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences, on "changing and perfecting" lecture propaganda to bring it in line with party decrees. Dr M. Annanepesov, chairman of the Ashkhabad Oblast "Bilim" Society, discussed the "situation of propagandizing scientific atheistic knowledge among republic workers and measures to improve it according to decrees of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 22 Turkmen CP Congress and the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee." Also participating in the plenum was G. A. Tumanov, first deputy director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, and Yu. T. Sofronov, senior inspector of the Organization Department of the All-Union "Bilim" [Znanie] Society.

CSO: 1830/782

SOCIOLOGY

LATVIAN HEALTH MINISTER DISCUSSES HEALTH CARE IN REPUBLIC

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 16 Jun 85 p 2.

[Excerpts from article by V. Kanep, LaSSR minister of health and academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences: "A Noble Duty"]

[Excerpts] "To be happy in the happiness of others: this is the true happiness and earthly ideal of everyone who devotes himself to the medical profession." These words from the great Russian physician, N. I. Pirogov, still ring true. To be ready, always, at any time, to render aid to the sick and alleviate the suffering of others: this is an honorable and difficult duty.

The number of letters sent to the physicians of our republic and grateful inscriptions in visitors' books indicate that the majority of medical workers do their duty honorably and selflessly.

We have already done a great deal. The health industry has continuously grown stronger. This year, construction will begin on multifacility hospitals in Liyepaya, Daugavpils and Rezekne. Construction is beginning on hospitals in Kuldiga and Dobeles and a polyclinic in Valka. Construction continues on polyclinics in the new housing area of Riga -- Plyavniyeki, and on other health facilities.

Our republic occupies a leading position in the country in the use of personnel and in-patient resources, in the area of health care for mother and child, and in the struggle to combat cardio-vascular, oncological and infectious diseases. Latvia has one of the lowest rates in the country for infant mortality. Many infections have been eliminated. Decisive successes have been achieved in the fight against tuberculosis. Temporary disability of working people has been lowered noticeably. We are the first in the country to shift to a dispensary system for the whole population, using a comprehensive automated system for medical examination of the population (KASMON), which was developed by our specialists. The successes of republic physicians have been shown many times at the USSR Exhibit of Economic Achievements and at many international exhibits.

It must be recognized that residents of the republic still have complaints, however, about the quality of service. People are intolerant toward

persisting cases of abuse and the violation by individual physicians of their service obligation, and toward cases of bureaucratism, bribery, extortion and other negative aspects of our environment. We are waging a merciless fight against them, striving to inculcate a spirit of irreproachable observance of the principles of medical ethics in medical collectives, to publicize successes and deficiencies widely and to strengthen criticism and self-criticism.

Physicians must make a large contribution to the solution of such important social problems as the campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism. Decisions adopted by the party and government require us to do everything we can to eradicate this social evil. Republic physicians have already accumulated considerable positive experience in the work of twenty sobriety clubs. The first youth and school sobriety clubs in the country have been created. Along with propaganda and inculcational work, republic physicians have improved the detection of the sick in the early stages of illness and have also increased the effectiveness of treatment for persons suffering from alcoholism.

During the years 1985-1990, it is anticipated that more narcological consulting rooms and out-patient clinics operating on a cost-accounting basis will be organized, that a hospital will be opened for compulsory treatment of those suffering from chronic alcoholism with serious complications, that inter-rayon narcological dispensaries will be opened in Daugavpils and Liyepaya, and that special consulting rooms will be created in narcological dispensaries to organize, at enterprises, aggressive anti-alcohol propaganda and to detect the sick early.

Figures and Facts

At the Republic Information and Computer Center, fifteen subsystems of the automated control system "Ministry of Health of Latvia" are at work, solving over 700 problems. Over 800 complicated organizational and technical efficiency measures were introduced into medical institutions during the year.

Over 92 percent of the population during the past year were involved in prophylactic medical examinations, thanks to the KASMON system; three-fourths of the entire population underwent complete examinations.

9645

CSO: 1800/345

SOCIOLOGY

CHECHEN-INGUSH JUSTICE MINISTER: STRONGER LABOR DISCIPLINE

PM120713 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by I. Albastov, Chechen-Ingush ASSR minister of justice: "Strictly Applying the Yardstick of the Law"]

[Text] Groznyy--Recently a Minister of the autonomous republic rang me up and asked to be advised on how to dismiss a man who was appointed to a materially responsible post despite a previous conviction for embezzlement.

"Why did you take him on?," I asked.

Well, a situation arose...

I had to give him a piece of advice: Laws and normative documents must be observed and implemented whatever the situation.

Unfortunately there are still cases in the republic where statesmanlike wisdom and party principle are not exercised in the approach to the selection and placement of cadres, where family and friendship ties and other considerations prevail over the interests of the cause. And this is greatly damaging to our work. A certain Yuvshayev, for instance, had twice been sentenced to prison for embezzling public funds. Nonetheless, this thieving man was appointed foreman of a knitwear section at the Chechen-Ingush ASSR Ministry of Local Industry crafts production association. Furthermore, he was entrusted with the duties of cashier. Naturally, Yuvshayev did not miss the chance to make the most of the trust placed in him--he misappropriated and spent many thousands of the state's rubles.

The costs incurred through a cavalier attitude to law are particularly and distinctly noticeable in economic activity. Mismanagement causes the state even greater losses than embezzlement. Yet economic legislation, especially in the sphere of deliveries, contains a detailed system of legal sanctions. Why has it failed to produce the desired effect? Obviously, above all because often it is not applied to the main task, namely the material liability of specific individuals for breaches of contract discipline. Fines are paid by enterprises; in other words, money is transferred from one state pocket to another. Personal liability is not invoked, as a rule. And if proceedings are sometimes instituted against a leader invoking his personal liability,

this always happens on the initiative of the prosecutor. Why do heads of ministries and departments and the commissions on unproductive losses which operate at all enterprises remain silent? Could it be that they are not familiar with the laws? No, of course not, but they take a disrespectful attitude to them.

Of late much has been done in the republic to strengthen socialist labor discipline. The tasks of party, soviet, and economic organs and the public in this matter have been specially discussed at a party obkom plenum. The measures adopted have produced a noticeable improvement in the standard of organization and discipline in all spheres of the life of society and the state. Last year losses of work time in the Chechen-Ingush ASSR industry as a whole fell by 6.4 percent against the previous year, which produced a considerable increase in labor productivity growth.

However, the potential for establishing order and reinforcing discipline is by no means fully exploited by leaders and collectives. Much time is still lost due to absenteeism. For instance, at the Ministry of Local Industry's Metallist plant each worker on average stayed away from work for more than 3 days last year, and at the Ministry of the Food Industry No. 5 Bakery more than 2 days. The situation is unfavorable at the Groznyy footwear factory... But leaders at these enterprises take a conciliatory attitude and are incomprehensibly cautious in applying a new provision of the law to absentees, namely reducing their leave by the number of days they stayed away from work, although this measure is widely used at the republic's leading enterprises. Another measure--transferring the absentee to another, lower-paid job or demoting him for a period of up to 3 months--is not applied here either. And in some cases these people are not even deprived of their production bonus.

Research shows that losses of work time because of unpaid leave are increasing at enterprises. Thus at the "Groznefteorgsintez" production association cases of failure to report to work with the administration's authorization totalled nearly 20,000 man-days last year. There has been an almost 50-percent increase in losses of work time for this reason at the electrical engineering plant, the Groznyy cannery, and other enterprises.

What can be said here? Yes, legislation does authorize the leadership to grant workers and employees brief unpaid leave at their request. But this right cannot be employed without circumspection or thought. After all, there is also another legal norm: A brief period of unpaid leave can be paid off by work, depending on the production facility's conditions and potential. I am sure that the application of this innovation would reduce the numbers of people who like to ask for leave at any time without adequate grounds and the number of people who are excessively generous at the state's expense.

In consolidating socialist labor discipline it is important to inculcate thriftiness and careful economic management in workers and employees. And if workers produce poor-quality output and break implements and equipment, the full force of the law must be brought to bear on them.

Until recently, to recover even a small amount of the loss from spoilage, the leadership had to obtain the consent of the slipshod worker and if he did not

consent, it had to initiate litigation. So it was possible to some extent to understand the arguments and complaints about the complexity of this procedure. But, now that leaders have been given the right to recover on their own authority from workers and employees the damage they have caused to the enterprise without involving the legal organs, delay and tolerance must be assessed as disregarding the law's requirements.

And one last thing. I have in front of me a report from the Leninskiy Rayon people's court in the capital of the Checheno-Ingush ASSR. It draws the attention of the chief of the Checheno-Ingush vocational and technical administration to the fact that three college graduates sent, in accordance with the assignment plan, to the "Sakhalinstroymaterialy" trust had left their place of work of their own accord and returned to Groznyy. The Ministry of Justice encountered similar cases when it analyzed legal work at the Groznyy sewn-goods production association. The association is failing to meet output sales plans. One reason is the lack of skilled workers. At the same time graduates from the Groznyy no. 26 secondary general vocational and technical college are calmly leaving this production establishment. Why? Because they know that the enterprises where they want to go will take them eagerly. Yet this is a gross violation of the party and USSR Government resolution forbidding acceptance of VUZ graduates for work without the appropriate posting.

A recent check carried out by the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee showed that some of the ASSR's workers believe they can break the law, frequently citing economic and other kinds of expediency as justification. That is why the task is to instill in leading cadres a sense of profound respect for Soviet laws, an awareness of the binding nature of the execution of their instructions irrespective of any subjective assessments or considerations of expediency. These demands were made by the resolution of the meeting of the Checheno-Ingush party aktiv held on the basis of the results of the discussion of the outcome of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee check. The relevant steps have been outlined.

CSO: 1830/797

SOCIOLOGY

ROSTOV PROSECUTOR OUTLINES ANTICORRUPTION DRIVE

PM070956 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Aug 85 First Edition p 3

[Article by A. Yanyushkin, Rostov oblast Prosecutor and State Counselor of Justice 3d class, under the rubric "Prosecutor Answers Readers": "The Last Bribe"]

[Text] Rostov-na-Donu--Since SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and other central newspapers described the large-scale criminal cases that Rostov oblast's law-enforcement organs had concluded or were continuing to investigate, the editorial office has continued to receive letters. Readers ask what are the basic reasons for the violations of legality and what penalties have been applied to the bribetakers and embezzlers.

There were dozens or even more witnesses to the crimes in question, and they by no means always behaved in a principled fashion. But without the public's assistance we cannot achieve real results.

Yes, recently the prosecutor's office, the KGB Directorate, and the Internal Affairs Administration have investigated a number of criminal cases brought on instances of bribery, the embezzlement of state moneys, and abuses of official position in trade, public catering, and motor transport... The sinister shadow of bribery hovered over all these cases.

The "hierarchy" of bribery constitutes a particular danger: the sales-clerk was forced to give a bribe to the store director, the store director was forced to give a bribe to the trade director, who in his turn paid for favors from the bodies above him.

The oblast court sentenced Deremov, Lyashchenko, Shakhvardiyev, and Kravtsov, former trade directors in, respectively, Rostov's Pervomayskiy Rayon and the cities of Taganrog, Bataysk, and Novocherkassk, and Tiratsuyan, director of Rostov's "Plodovoshch" Association, to various terms of punishment. They not only engaged in systematic extortion from store managers, but also gave bribes to the chiefs and deputy chiefs of oblast and city administrations--Budnitskiy, Velishko, Aboyan, Bobrov, Malinovskiy, and others. The court has just sentenced to the supreme penalty Urkin, former manager of a food store, who has been found guilty of embezzling state property on a particularly large scale. Aboyan,

former deputy chief of the oblast Trade Administration, has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for bribetaking. The case of Malinovskiy, another former deputy chief of the administration, has been heard, and he has been sentenced to the same term.

Budnitskiy, former chief of the oblast Trade Administration, will soon appear in the dock too. It was he who laid down procedures whereby it was necessary to pay for everything: to ensure that an audit was not carried out, to ensure that its outcome was satisfactory, to obtain additional funds, to get fixed up with a "lucrative post"...

A group of former leaders of public catering in Rostov and the oblast has been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for similar crimes: Suprun, chief of the oblast administration, Gashchuk, chief of a gorispolkom section, Arttsatbanyan, director of public catering in Rostov's Oktyabrskiy rayon, and others. Shestoperov, chief of an RSFSR Ministry of Trade Main Administration, was also involved in this criminal conglomerate and repeatedly received bribes from leaders of trade and public catering in the oblast for the allocation of funds and equipment. His case is now being investigated.

How is crime on such a large scale to be explained? Above all by the violation of party principles in the selection and placement of cadres and by the slackening of exactingness toward them. That was the conclusion drawn by a recent Rostov CPSU obkom plenum. It is true that warnings of the impending calamity surfaced occasionally here and there. However, these facts were not assessed in a principled fashion at local level, and sometimes were simply covered up.

The prosecutor's office was long unable to institute criminal proceedings against Zhukov, chief of the "Rostoblkolkhozstroy" association rural construction combine. The Orlovskiy rayon soviet deputy had by no means petty errors to his name. Thus Naumenko, chief of the deliveries department of the USSR Gosstab's "Soyuzglavselstroykomplekt," and Yezhov, expert in the USSR Gosplan consolidated 5-year and annual planning department, (both have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment) received a total of R12,000 from him. That was how much the unjustified allocation and delivery to the combine of machine tools and equipment over and above its actual requirement was "worth."

The prosecutor's office informed Orlovskiy party raykom that the crimes were proved and twice informed rayispolkom chairman V. Shcherbina of this, asking him to consent to criminal proceedings against Zhukov. And twice it received a refusal citing the combine chief's past services.

Shielded though Zhukov may have been, he was arrested and subsequently sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment.

Another factor contributing to crimes of this type was the lack of monitoring. It was precisely the departmental shortsightedness of the auditing service and the lack of monitoring by the republican "Yugavtotrans"

association that created the conditions for crimes in the Rostov passenger motor transport association. Shtokalo, former chief of the administration, deliberately took no measures to organize the work of the departmental auditing service or to enhance the responsibility of its personnel. And this, in turn, enabled Aseyev, chief of the control and auditing section, and his subordinates systematically and on a massive scale to take bribes from intercity bus drivers for carrying passengers without tickets. Aseyev passed on some of this money to Shtokalo.

The total lack of monitoring also enabled the criminals in trade to operate for so long. In exchange for bribes the inspectorate for the quality of goods and trade systematically concealed the violations that were revealed (Kroyan, its former chief, has been sentenced to 9 years' imprisonment).

Investigative practice shows that departmental auditors prefer purely symbolic monitoring. As a result fraud and thefts pile up for years. So it seems advisable to create a centralized union republic control and auditing committee under the RSFSR Ministry of Finance.

The lack of monitoring of leaders' activity by labor collectives and party and public organizations also contributed to a considerable extent to the aforementioned crimes.

After all, the moral decay of a leader or official usually takes place gradually, and begins with toadying, servility, and "harmless" gifts from his subordinates.

Brykunov, former chief of an international transport enterprise convoy, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. For 6 years he extorted bribes from the drivers under his control in exchange for creating favorable working conditions for them, including for sending them on foreign trips. He would not turn his nose up at an imported pen, a crystal vase, or a jacket, but he was happiest to receive money. There was even an ever-increasing price per trip. In all, Brykunov received money and goods totaling around R10,000 from almost 60 people--most of the collective. Everyone knew that Brykunov was "on the take," but indifference, a reluctance to intervene, and also the fear of losing a well paid job kept them from combatting the inveterate criminal.

Unfortunately we still often encounter people who live according to the "mind your own business" principle. Only a person who has an active life stance, lofty moral principles, and civic boldness and who actively fulfills his duty to society can rise up against crime. That is why constant, effective educational work with people is so important.

In its submissions and rulings sent to the leaders of ministries and departments and soviet and party organs, the oblast prosecutor's office revealed the factors and the conditions that enabled officials to commit particularly dangerous crimes with impunity over a long period, in conditions of mutual protection. Serious, principled measures have also been taken to improve the work of law-enforcement organs themselves, which

also suffered some political, moral, and professional damage. In particular, the worker evaluation system of the OBKHSS [Society for Combatting the Embezzlement of Socialist Property] service did not contribute to investigating profoundly reasons and connections. The main emphasis was placed on the embezzlement of socialist property, bribes, speculation, and the deception of purchasers and clients. All other types of crimes--including the abuse of official position or power, the exceeding of authority, official forgery, negligence, the causing of property damage by means of deception or the abuse of trust, and theft by means of swindling--were pushed into the background, as it were, as matters of professional militia interest.

Work on the selection and placement of cadres is now being improved in the oblast, responsibility for assigned work is being enhanced, and the struggle against all kinds of abuses has been toughened up. However, crime prevention still needs to be improved. The desired stable result in the struggle against bribetaking, embezzlement, and other crimes can be achieved only through joint efforts by law-enforcement organs, labor collectives, and the public at large.

CSO: 1830/786

SOCIOLOGY

ESTONIAN MILITIA SCHOOL PROFILED

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 25 Jun 85 p 3

[Article: "Forty Years Beneath the Pines of Nomme"]

[Text] Forty years--is that a little or a lot? We addressed this question to Jako Okk, a lieutenant colonel in the militia and assistant headmaster at the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs special intermediate militia school in Tallinn.

"November the twenty-ninth, 1944. The final autumn of the war in recently liberated Tallinn, a city in ruins and marked by many other vestiges of war. Seasoned in the Great Patriotic War, men drenched in sweat and dust from front-line roads gathered in Nomme by the evergreen pines to sit at schoolbenches. These were the first students of the Tallinn militia school.

"That period has been perpetuated in the materials of the school's history and in the traditions of today. Forty years of peace have elapsed. The work and deeds of many of the school's former pupils have been singled out for high awards by the government. The guiding nucleus of the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs is made up of former students from the school such as militia Lieutenant Colonel V. Rikkas, chief of the Criminal Prosecution Board; his assistant, militia Colonel L. Hudunkov; militia Lieutenant Colonel A. Ninep, head of the militia transport department; and militia Major L. Tsupsman, boss of the Internal Affairs Board of the Executive Committee of the Tallinn City RSN [Soviet of People's Deputies]...Nearly all the heads of our republic's city and rayon internal affairs departments and their assistants, criminal prosecution and district inspectors, have undergone training at our school.

"The school's current board of directors and staff of teachers are in large part former students who later graduated from higher educational institutes of law and gained essential experience in practical work. The school's headmaster is a onetime student, militia Lieutenant Colonel V. Sepp, as is militia Colonel L. Prijutov, assistant headmaster in the training area. The special cycle and the school's party organization are directed by militia Colonel L. Ratasep, merited attorney of the Estonian SSR.

"The school's external appearance and the interior of laboratories, classrooms and living quarters have changed in 40 years. The school keeps up with technical progress: teaching aids and techniques are revised every year. The student contingent has also changed. Today's student is a young man with a high school

education and a broad range of interests; he has gone through compulsory military service and has devoted himself to serving the nation in order to protect the interests, the honor and the wealth of the state and the citizens. In accordance with how our society sets new tasks for itself on the road to establishment of advanced socialism, the problems placed before the collective body at the school also increase. In solving them, we are aware of the party's and the government's constant concern about training for the Ministry of Internal Affairs staff. The financial support for both the school and the students has improved considerably in recent years. While a scholarship of 40 rubles a month was granted just 5 years ago--in addition to which, of course, food and uniforms were free--today's student who has worked for 6 months in the Ministry of Internal Affairs agencies receives compensation equal to the pay at his last job.

"The school has its own sports complex, clubhouse, movie hall and libraries. The students continually attend cultural events which take place in the capital city. The republic's best artists are eager to visit the school, largely under the sponsorship of the republic's military patronage committee and its chairman, O. Lund, people's artist of the Estonian SSR. The school has close ties with the republican and rayon councils of the "Science" society. The master artists who come to Tallinn and the lecturers from the "Science" all-union council consider it essential to get together with the students.

"As can be seen from the accompanying photographs [Photos not reproduced], the 2 years of study at Tallinn's special intermediate militia school are intensive but interesting; the subjects to be learned are rich in scope and variety. A fervent socialist contest is underway at the moment for the right to travel to the 12th World Youth and Student Festival. Student R. Raup has already won this right for himself. A school graduate, a militia lieutenant, receives sufficiently broad knowledge of criminalistics, photography and automobile driving--in addition to the papers for middle-level jurist. The school has a reputation for indoor sports. As practice shows, a young man of moderate physical development gradually becomes an athlete in 2 years. Every fifth student meets the standards for master candidate either in marksmanship, sambo wrestling or track and field, or [attains] a certificate as sports referee or social instructor."

"How does one gain admittance to such a highly praised school with its 40 years of serious traditions?"

"Competition for acceptance into the school consists of a physical examination and an exam in literature and history. The school itself does not really accept anyone. In order to gain admittance to the school, it is necessary to turn to your local department of internal affairs. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Estonian SSR makes a further decision on the schools' direction."

"The results?"

"A graduate of the USSR Interior Ministry's special intermediate militia school in Tallinn has completed a lot of training in order to be able to maintain public order both in our republic and in other places for which we train personnel--at the moment, students from 15 nationalities are studying here with us. I believe that their contribution corresponds closely to the awards they have been considered worthy of. And there are plenty of them."

PHOTO CAPTIONS [Photos not reproduced]

1. Igor Kuznetsov of Narva is a front-ranker in course work and was chosen top student of the first-year class.
2. Indispensable knowledge is being obtained in the criminalistics laboratory under the guidance of militia Major Lev Polkin.
3. Vardi Lokk, a teacher and militia major, keeps tabs on the students' skills in automobile driving in a well-equipped classroom.
4. Judo training.
5. Militia Lieutenant Colonel Jako Okk, the school's deputy headmaster and Tallinn's RSN delegate from the Lenin rayon, and students R. Raup and N. Romanov in the library.

12327

CSO: 1815/59

SOCIOLOGY

TWO SOVIET CITIZENS ESCAPE TO SWEDEN ON FOOT

AU051252 Paris AFP in English 1248 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Stockholm, Aug 5 (AFP)--Two Soviets from Estonia aged 25 and 28 have sought political asylum in Sweden after a 17-day walk from Murmansk to Finland across a forbidden military zone, the daily SVENSKA DAGBLADET said here today.

They dodged patrols, helicopters and lumber gangs in near-24 hour daylight in a 200-kilometre (125-mile) trek across the Kola peninsula, and obstacles over the final 60 kms (40 miles) including mines triggered by three wires, it added.

The pair, who did not want to be identified because Soviet authorities were still unaware of their flight, were helped by a "generous peasant" after reaching Finland exhausted, according to the paper.

The peasant, who could have denounced them to police who would have had to send them back, drove them 500 kms (300 miles) to the Swedish border at the tip of the Gulf of Bothnia, after giving them shelter for several days.

"You are safe now," he told them after ushering them into Sweden at Haparanda where border controls are practically non-existent.

The pair were being secretly housed in central Sweden, awaiting a decision on their asylum request, the paper said. Police here refused comment.

According to the paper, the pair said they left Leningrad by train on July 5 with supplies including honey, chocolate and oat flakes for 2 weeks.

But these ran out, and they had to chew leaves and drink water from streams. Their compass was also thrown out by metallic ores beneath the surface, and they found their military map of the zone was inaccurate.

CSO: 1812/315

SOCIOLOGY

SOUTHERN UZBEK RAYON FIGHTS ISLAMIC PRAYER MEETINGS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by V. Neyburg, PRAVDA VOSTOKA correspondent: "Advancing With an Eye Toward the Goal: The Plenum of the Sariasivskiy Raykom of the Party Has Discussed Steps Toward Eliminating Shortcomings in Workers' Atheistic Education"]

[Text] The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party heard a report from the party's Sariasivskiy Raykom concerning the atheistic education of the populace. It was noted that guidance in this important sector of ideological activity has slackened; prompt and effective measures to intensify the struggle against vestiges of the past and violations of laws governing cults are not being taken. The Central Committee Bureau held rayon leaders accountable: penalties were imposed on A. Namazov, first secretary of the party raykom, and M. Kurnyayev, chairman of the ispolkom of the rayon soviet of people's deputies. A resolution adopted contains a broad program for eliminating shortcomings.

A few days ago a plenum of the Sariasivskiy Raykom of the party was held. There tasks of the rayon party organization with regard to matters of atheistic education were discussed.

A. Namazov, first secretary of the raykom, gave a report. He, as well as others who spoke in discussions, self-critically evaluated their own work and admitted that their style and methods of leadership in such an important field of activity as scientific atheistic propaganda needed to be improved.

The struggle against vestiges of the past and religious prejudices requires deep, serious and daily work. But in recent years the Sariasiya party organization and ideological institutions attacked this work wearing light armor, so to speak. Lectures, talks and other events were organized, but the majority of these, as plenum participants noted, did not arouse people's interest. The diverse forms of atheist propaganda which exist are being carried out poorly, including the most important form, i.e. individual work with believers.

All sorts of charlatans have taken advantage of this situation. Self-styled mullahs, believers, and sorcerers have appeared. They have deceived and flattered gullible people.

These religious charlatans, unfortunately, were not properly rebuffed by party organizations and local soviets. The following example was given at the plenum: a certain M. Olimov, a lawyer by profession, in search of an easy living "retrained" himself as a mullah, gathered around himself similar impostors and began to propagandize Islam. V. Rakhmanov, chief of the interfarm fire brigade, hired Olimov for a job which he in fact did not perform. And the administrators of the Kolkhoz imeni Yu. Akhunbabayev granted this "mullah" almost two-tenths of a hectare of land, although Olimov contributed nothing to the farm but trouble. None of the members of his family was working at the kolkhoz. His salary, money extorted from believers and the parcel of land: all these made it possible for the impostor to lead a life of ease, performing no socially useful labor.

This is not an isolated incident. Types like Olimov have wandered throughout the rayon, particularly among mountain kishlaks [Uzbek villages], holding prayer meetings at the slightest excuse. Their activity takes place in plain view of communists, Komsomol members and deputies to soviets. But no effective measures to suppress this illegal activity have been taken.

The rayon also has paid no attention to the illegal activity of parsons holding prayer meetings for the public.

E. Safarov, chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni V.I. Lenin, B. Khalmatov, first secretary of the Komsomol raykom, A. Kurbanov, chief of the rayon people's education department, S. Nazarov, chief physician in the medical section of the Shargunskaya Mine, and other plenum participants self-critically evaluated the current level of atheistic work and spoke of the necessity of stepping up their own activity. Any sort of religious rituals distract workers from socially useful labor and have a negative influence on the process of molding the world view of the younger generation.

One cannot fail to see that numerous hostile ideological centers strive not only to support, but also to sow the seeds of religiosity, orienting it in a nationalistic direction. This was spoken of at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum; it was emphasized that the struggle against religiosity and superstition and for new rituals is a struggle for people.

In a principled manner and on the basis of party positions, plenum participants evaluated the failures which have been allowed to occur. The entire rayon party organization also acknowledged the resolution by the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party mentioned above in a businesslike manner, as a guide for broad-scale work.

They immediately set to establishing order and eliminating shortcomings in atheistic work. After discussion of the Central Committee resolution in the bureau of the party raykom, they elaborated and approved ways to improve the entire complex of atheistic education for the populace. A great deal is being done. People's universities of scientific atheism are being set up in general educational and vocational and technical schools, in order to arm educators with the profound knowledge which is essential in scientific atheistic work among students and their parents. There are plans to open a people's university as part of the rayon department of culture; cultural and educational workers will study there. Such study is indispensable -- ignorance of modern methods and

forms of atheistic work leads to a situation where teachers and workers in clubs and libraries are unable to coordinate their educational activities with anti-religious propaganda.

Ispolkoms in rayon and kishlak soviets have tightened their control over observance of laws governing religious cults. Commissions for assistance in the observance of these laws were created long ago... but existed only on paper. Now as a result of their work a number of illegal houses of prayer have been closed, it was proposed to self-appointed mullahs that they cease their activities, and they have been offered socially useful jobs.

This increase in antireligious activity is meeting with public approval. Many plenum participants said so.

"In our Kolkhoz imeni Yu. Akhunbabayev there is a mountain kishlak called Wilva," said A. Burikulov, secretary of that farm's party committee. "There a house of prayer was operating illegally; none of the cult members thought to ask whether or not it was registered. To our shame the party committee and Ispolkoms of the kishlak soviet put up with this situation. But recently we sent deputies and atheist lecturers to that kishlak. They had a heart-to-heart talk with literally every resident of the kishlak. They convened the village assembly and made their proposal: let's turn this house of prayer into an atheists' club and organize a library there where they will not only loan out books but will also show movies. The assembly supported this proposal, and now an atheists' club is operating in the kishlak instead of a house of prayer."

The raykom and primary party organizations have taken a principled stance toward CPSU members who, forgetting their party duty, not only have not promoted atheistic propaganda, but have even joined in religious activities themselves. A. Muradov, N. Artykov and A. Babakalanov were expelled from the party. Once these were fairly good organizers and administrators, but after retirement they began to lead a different lifestyle, incompatible with the title of party member. As the person presenting the report and other speakers admitted, party organizations were largely at fault here, too: they neglected work with retirees.

A number of party workers have been severely punished for poor organization of atheistic propaganda and for being soft on those who violate laws governing cults. The bureau of the party raykom imposed penalties on M. Malayev and Almatov, the secretaries of party committees at the Kommunizm Sovkhos and Kolkhoz imeni V. I. Lenin, and on R. Anginov and I. Khuramov, Ispolkoms in the Khufar and Telpakchinar kishlak soviets.

The plenum serious criticism was levelled at rayon administrative organs which even today are utilizing poorly the power of the law in their struggle against all types of parasites. Here is one example: a certain M. Rakhmanova lives on the Kolkhoz imeni D. Pirnazarov; Rakhmanova proclaims herself to be a sorceress. This person, with no medical education whatsoever, "cures" gullible people, damaging their health, often irreparably. Her "medical" activities are well known to everyone, including rayon prosecutor A. Lukmanov. And although such medical treatment is a felony, the prosecutor's office is in no hurry to bring her to justice.

After deeply and comprehensively discussing the question of how to improve atheistic work, plenum participants adopted a lengthy resolution. Now the next step is to implement what has been planned and conduct aggressive, purposeful antireligious propaganda. A. K. Karimov, first secretary of the party's Surkhan-Darya Obkom, spoke to the plenum on this point.

12825

CSO: 1830/696

SOCIOLOGY

ARMENIA EXAMINES PROBLEMS OF PERSISTENT RELIGIOSITY

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 14 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by L. Magtagyan, secretary of the Stepanavanskiy Raykom of the Armenian Communist Party, under the rubric "Party Life: Ideological Work": "In Living Examples"]

[Excerpts] The working people of our rayon have a great deal of interest in ideological problems in the development of society and science and in questions of the ideological struggle in the world arena.

Lectures and reports on atheistic topics and ideological education of the workers hold a special place in the mass political work of party organizations and the activity of our rayon's ideological aktiv. Discussions are being conducted in kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in the collectives of enterprises and organizations on the nature of religious prejudices and on questions of scientific atheism and Marxist-Leninist philosophy. Interesting lectures on these themes are being given, for example, by our lecturers in the "Znaniye" Society [Society for Knowledge], S. Akopyan, G. Grigoryan, Ye. Serobyanyan and others. As a rule, their statements evoke a warm response among the audience.

The party's rayon committee considers antireligious propaganda to be an important component of all ideological and educational activity and displays continuing concern to ensure that it is conducted according to plan and effectively, in living examples, and reaches the objectives specified. And this is understandable: religion stupefies people and fetters their civic activity. The CPSU Central Committee decree "On the course of fulfillment of the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in the Armenian republic party organization" and the decisions of the January (1985) plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee also make it incumbent upon us to continuously conduct atheistic education of the working people.

The party raykom is building atheistic propaganda on the basis of social and historical factors in the rayon's development and the national composition of the population, closely connected with life and the practical tasks of economic operation and education. It has been given especially concrete

expression in the course of carrying out the CPSU Central Committee decree "On intensification of antireligious propaganda." The council for studying public opinion of the raykom's ideological commission then conducted an investigation in a number of the rayon's villages with the aim of determining the extent to which religiosity had spread among the inhabitants. The work conducted showed that religiosity was spread basically among the elderly and persons with little education who do not take part in public production. But the conclusions reached by the council also suggested to us the necessity of taking more effective educational measures to ensure that the spread of religiosity among the youth is eliminated. We developed a series of lectures and discussions on the origin of religion and its class roots and the absurdity of different prejudices. The lectures attracted not only the best propagandists, but teachers, physicians and Komsomol aktiv members as well. We have begun to carry out measures of a cultural and instructive nature more frequently.

All this has yielded results, and manifestations of religiosity have decreased noticeably. The course of work to intensify atheistic education was discussed in the raykom buro. A serious and thorough discussion in it made it possible for us to examine the problem in greater depth, to bring to light what had escaped our attention, and to determine future direction of the work. The task consisted of formulating a specific plan for the work based on the data obtained and accumulated experience, designed for the long term, without losing sight of its implementation.

Sociological research conducted in different groups of the population--among women, young people and pensioners--has made it possible for us to ascertain as well the kind of environment in which religious prejudices still exist, how atheistic propaganda and instructive cultural work help to overcome them, and how effective they are.

As had to be expected, the overwhelming majority of the rayon's residents are confirmed atheists. However, we were seriously alerted by the fact that many who are unquestionably nonbelievers nonetheless had consideration for the performance of religious ceremonies to one degree or another, and saw nothing shameful in wearing crosses, visiting so-called "holy places" and worship services in church.

This situation seriously concerned the party raykom, and it attested to important flaws in our atheistic education work. And a large share of the blame for this lay with primary party organizations which, it was revealed, practically did not concern themselves with atheistic education in the labor collectives. Apparently, many communists have believed that such work is not needed in our century of rapid development in science.

The party raykom has demanded that primary party organizations devote serious attention to this aspect of the matter. We in turn also have been concerned about ensuring that lectures are prepared on a scientific basis of good quality, taking the educational level of the audience and their spiritual inquiries and interests into account. A group of lecturers and propagandists has been assigned to courses organized by the House of Political Education of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

This program is being put into practice consistently. Lecturers of the "Znaniye" Society, trade union and Komsomol aktiv members, and economic managers now are presenting lectures and discussions on antireligious themes as well. At the party raykom's demand, primary party organizations are taking an active part in atheistic education of the working people. It has been organized particularly well at the furniture factory, the "Promsvyaz" plant, the Kurtanskiy Sovkhoz, and other production collectives. All the work is directed and coordinated by the council on atheistic education, which includes leading party, soviet and economic employees in the rayon and representatives of cultural instructive institutions and the press.

I said earlier that part of the nonbelievers are taking part to one extent or another in religious ceremonies. For example, during church holidays they visit "holy places" and take part in offerings. At the same time, there have even been persons with a higher education among them. Once I asked one of them why he is doing this and if he really believes in God.

"Not at all," he exclaimed, dumbfounded. "Simply an occasion to go out in the lap of nature, to eat a little shashlik on the green grass, to spend the time pleasantly. In the popular tradition, perhaps..."

It was difficult to doubt the sincerity of this person's words. Hence, this was our miscalculation here: we had not been able to widely introduce our Soviet ceremonies, to bring socialist content into popular holidays, to make better use of the people's propensity for a collective pastime.

We took steps to revitalize our wonderful popular festivals--"Dzhangyulumy" to honor the harvest, and others. Our Conscripsts Day, Livestock Breeders Day, holidays of song and friendship, and the sports holiday "Loriyskaya zima" are being celebrated colorfully. They are being held with joy and animation, with the active participation of thousands of residents of Stepanavan and villages in the rayon, and they affirm our principles of socialist community, ethics and morality and contribute to consolidation of fraternal friendship among the Armenians, Russians, Azerbaijanis and Greeks living in the rayon. It was noted that there have been many less cases of religious ceremonies being held since the organization of these festivals and popular outdoor gatherings.

However, we cannot say that we have fully resolved the problem of atheistic education at present. We are striving to sharpen our ideological weapons and to increase the effectiveness of atheistic propaganda. But we have some difficulties and unresolved problems in this work.

In order to be able to persuade, to exert influence on a listener in the direction needed, the propagandist must constantly perfect his skill, enlarge his store of knowledge, and be able to find new forms and methods of presenting material. But there is no place for him to learn. True, the party raykom is organizing studies with propagandists and requires that they study with each other and imitate advanced experience in the work. But this is not enough, unfortunately. The problem is that there is not enough literature on scientific atheism, and the main thing is that there is no fresh, interesting information on this topic. It would be desirable if prominent social

scientists were to come to us a little more frequently; they could conduct lessons with our propagandists, share interesting news, and address the working people of the rayon themselves.

In atheistic education, of course, it is altogether insufficient just to set the objective of overcoming religiosity. The main point here is to bring about the profound materialistic conviction of people, to equip them with a mighty ideological weapon. Religion, especially in the West, is now making quite a few attempts to make use of even the many scientific achievements of the present for its own purposes. Meanwhile, speeches by our scientists on such problems in a rural locality are extremely rare events. One would think that this neglect should be taken into account by the "Znaniye" Society and our important scientists in different scientific fields.

8936

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SOCIOLOGY

ATHEIST EDUCATION IN PINSK EXAMINED

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 23 May 85 p 2, 24 May 85 p 2

[Article by SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA special correspondent I. Gurinovich, published in two installments in the column "Opinions": "Educate Atheists"]

[Excerpts] Special attention has always been devoted to atheistic work in Pinsk. And not by chance. The Polish Roman Catholic Church, the Russian Orthodox Church, and Pentecostal, Evangelical Christian and Baptist and Seventh-day Adventist sects came to the modern city out of the past. And this means that side by side with us live people who are the captives of religious views and notions, and we must help them understand the fallacy of religious dogmas, acquaint them with scientific knowledge, and present them with a true compass for life.

Religion in our country is the private affair of every citizen, but it cannot be a private affair for communists and Komsomol [Communist Youth League] members, and therefore each of these is obligated to fight against the religious prejudices and illusions still found in our life. The road to overcoming religious convictions is difficult, demanding patient, painstaking, purposeful and comprehensive educational work. Atheistic education long ago ceased to be restricted solely to the confines of antireligious propaganda; it is tightly bound to the lives and customs of people, and calls for the co-operation of party, Komsomol and public organizations, cultural and public educational institutions, the educational resources of labor collectives and the media of mass information and propaganda.

The personnel, specially trained, able to relate creatively to the matter, and having positive knowledge and experience in the work, require particular attention.

Great attention must be, and is, devoted to training the propagandist personnel called upon to conduct applied atheistic work.

No little attention is devoted to it. However, it cannot be said that the problem of educating and training propaganda personnel has been solved. Obviously, there presently are not enough erudite people, competent in the modern methods of atheistic work and capable of working directly among believers, knowing their psychology.

And this, it is thought, is not by accident. Analyzing the personnel training system, you will see its deficiencies distinctly.

Let's begin with the way people are used, having completed the Marxism-Leninism University and obtained an atheistic education. Out of 25 graduates in 1954, only 7 are engaged in atheistic propaganda. And the rest? They are doing public work, but ... not connected with the matters they previously studied.

This shortcoming entails yet another As experience has shown, if there are one or two believers in a collective, the individual work with them, demanding the greatest of knowledge and skill, frequently is done by people who have not undergone thorough special training. In other party organizations, the responsibility of personnel and the active membership for personal participation in atheistic work is not great.

And one more problem:

"Unfortunately, we agitators sometimes do not know how, argumentatively, to point out clearly all the fallacies of religious and church claims of supernaturalism, in the area of morals for example, because we poorly understand the postulates of our ideological enemy."

Two more problems: The first is the need for creating in the city those forms of education in which personnel can be specially trained for work with believers, and the second is improving the methods of personnel training. A questionnaire to especially young lecturers, propagandists and agitators showed that insufficient attention is devoted to analyzing the modern local religious situation in the seminars conducted for them and in the schools, that presentations often are limited to general discussions concerning the reactionary nature of religious ideology, and that examples are given from history and not from specific religious organizations of a given region. The urgent need for learning the most effective methods of working on the formation of a scientific world outlook among believers is disregarded.

It is thought that the training programs for atheistic personnel should be revised in many respects, and the main emphasis placed upon developing knowledge of the characteristics of modern religion adapted to the conditions of scientific and technical progress, and upon mastery of scientific arguments for criticizing religious views as well as upon the methods of atheistic education. People think that only believers need atheistic knowledge, that atheism encompasses just the one idea of no God. We have not succeeded in explaining to them what immense possibilities open up before a person who has come to know the essence of the scientific materialist world outlook, the atheistic view of the world.

Profound qualitative changes have taken place in our life during the years of the Soviet regime. The achievements in all areas--production, education, culture--have facilitated the loss of religious convictions and feelings by our people. Therefore, many of them have even abandoned participation in religious

services. But man is so constituted that, in certain moments of his life, he feels the need to experience a unity of purposes and ideas jointly with other people, to share joy and thankfulness and have a sense of participation, not just his own but of those around him, in an event.

Modern ceremony-making not only is a most important part of civic, patriotic, moral and spiritual education, but also is powerful atheistic propaganda.

Adherence to religious rites still has been retained by a certain part of the population, especially where memorable Soviet ceremonies have not appeared. But, where new ones have been instituted, sensitively reflecting the deep-seated hopes and aspirations of people, revealing all the richness of the Soviet way of life, spiritually enriching people and drawing them together, there no room is left for false religious dogmas and outmoded moral-custom standards.

Pinsk's active ideological workers and workers in art, sociology and ethnography have long and productively been working on developing new ceremonial forms, combining folk traditions with high communist ideological content.

An emotionally striking, festive event unites, satisfies and pleases people. Military patriotic holidays and ceremonies bring special excitement--taking the military oath of allegiance, a send-off to the army. The forms for honoring a working person and labor collectives are diverse. These are initiations into becoming a worker, celebrations of the first wages and solemn presentation of a tool, as well as honoring labor dynasties [families transmitting a trade from generation to generation], instructorship, etc.

Wedding ceremonies, golden and silver wedding anniversary ceremonies, solemn releases from the maternity ward and christening ceremonies. [Author is listing Soviet personal ceremonies intended to replace religious ones]

I especially wish to tell you about the origin of yet another tradition--the ritual of the "Pamyat" ["Memory"] Solemn Mourning Ceremony. This is a returning to the roots, this is the magnetic voice of history, this is our genealogy, our patriotism and thankfulness.

Such has been the custom, that after a severe winter, a period of inclement weather, when the earth is awakening to life, we are drawn to the sacred places, to the graves of those who were dear to us. We wish mentally to pass along the roadways of their lives, to remember what was bequeathed to the coming generations, to pay them the tribute of attention.

It must be recognized that this has been done by people according to a tradition established since ancient times.

The Pinsk Party Gorkom [City Committee] commissioned development of the Pamyat Solemn Mourning Ceremonial, which would be held at the municipal cemetery in honor of war heroes and those who did their civic and service duty honorably, teachers, physicians, fathers and mothers.

In the first days of May, this ceremonial already will have been held for several consecutive years.

Religious illusions are overcome the most effectively in the process of active participation in communist construction, in the extensive involvement of believers in public life.

The entire style of our life is, in itself, dependent upon refutations of religion. That which surrounds Soviet people and is accomplished around them is convincing argumentation against religion.

However, having vast resources for mass influence, it is necessary to concentrate efforts upon organizing individual work, considering the circumstance that religion does not intend to give up its position. The leaders of some sects heap upon their members prohibitions against attending cultural and educational institutions, clubs, parties and motion-picture theaters.

Therefore, individual work with believers is necessary, first of all, in order to get them involved in our measures. Work is being done in associations on drawing believers into technical and artistic creativity [arts and crafts] clubs. The Zhensovet's [women's councils] exert a good many efforts in work with those who do not have firm atheistic convictions. Families with many children, incomplete [single-parent] families and families in which there are invalids find themselves under intense consideration.

Sensitivity to people's needs, timely help, tactful intercession in solving family problems and concern for the fates of those who work and live alongside of us guard against the penetration of religious prejudices.

As sociologists observe, the family is the primary source of recurrence of religiousness today. Clergymen "chose" the family as one of the fundamental objects of their "care". And precisely for this reason is the atheistic education of parents and young people so important, not only in schools, but also at enterprises.

Volya Stepanovna Rudenko, chairperson of the Council of Atheists under the GK KPB [Byelorussian Communist Party City Committee], analyzing the problems of atheistic education, considers that the quality of propaganda and educational activity of party, Komsomol and trade union organizations would increase substantially if the planning were more clearly worked out at outlying places. In the plans, it is necessary to indicate the goal of any or all efforts being undertaken, and to approach different kinds of people in different ways. Work with young people, for example, requires its own specific form.

To young men and women, coming out into the world possessed of feelings, doubts and hopes and, at times, even disillusionments, the attention, sympathy, understanding and advice of an authoritative person made wiser by experience are essential.

Moreover, drawing believers into such parties permits a dialogue to be started. And only through dialogue is the propagation of a Marxist world outlook possible.

We have given birth to an initiative--creating a municipal atheism methods office, the primary task of which will be rendering methods assistance to institutions and organizations conducting scientific atheist propaganda.

A proposal concerning the work of the office has been developed. Representatives of party, Komsomol and trade union organizations, women's councils, booklovers' societies, the Red Cross and the preservation of historical and cultural relics will become its members. In its activity, the office will rely upon institutions and organizations doing work in the field of communist education: clubs, libraries, the press, the film network, etc.

The best methods of antireligious propaganda and new, interesting forms of work will be studied and propagandized. It is planned to organize the constant holding of consultations on matters of atheism within the office. In addition, we plan to add more aggressiveness and emotionalism to many forms of the work and revive the undeservedly forgotten forms.

The holding of Atheism Days in educational institutions and at other institutions and enterprises is about to begin.

Varying the forms and taking into account the differing interests of the people of a single collective, we shall try to draw them into concerned conversation.

Atheistic work is one of the important sectors of ideological activity. Its improvement requires a comprehensive approach and coordinated actions of various departments, institutions and labor collectives.

12319

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SOCIOLOGY

ABKHAZ ASSR, SOUTH OSETIAN PRESS ON LAW, ORDER REVIEWED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 May 85 p 3

[Unattributed article in the column "Press Review": "With Emphasis on Prevention"]

[Excerpts] The work of the Abkhaz ASSR [Autonomous SSR] and South Osetian AO [Autonomous Oblast] mass information media must be organized for covering the course of the fight to strengthen socialist law and order.

The problem of strengthening order and discipline, including here order in production, every labor cell and every city and village, was particularly emphasized at the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. This means that decisive actions also will be taken in the future for further establishing order, for cleansing our life of alien occurrences, of any infringements upon the interests of the society and its citizens, and for strengthening socialist law.

In the arsenal of means providing for high effectiveness in a fight against different kinds of antisocial occurrences and violations of socialist law and order, an important place belongs to extensive publicizing of work being done. Public opinion, shaped by the mass information agencies around every fact of negative occurrences, can and should convince those causing the occurrences that a united front of the fight has been created against them.

How then is the work of the Abkhaz ASSR and South Osetian AO local press organized?

Let us begin by saying that the newspapers published here recently have stepped up markedly their activity toward strengthening socialist law and order.

A good many interesting materials have been published in Abkhaz ASSR newspapers. It should be noted that materials stressing readers' attention to various negative aspects of the autonomous republic's life are published in almost every issue of a newspaper. In the summertime, there is more reporting on passport-system violations, use of hired labor, hooliganism and rape. In the fall, the main stress shifts to the fight against illegal export of farm products beyond the republic's borders and speculation in fruits, citrus plants and flowers.

However, articles of preventive nature are seldom encountered. The facts of the offenses are described in detail in the majority of articles, but attempts are not made to analyze why the offenses became possible and what circumstances, conditions and causes contributed to their being committed.

In the majority of articles, there is neither reflection nor any amount of serious analysis or generalization--just the "naked" facts, presented at times in excessive detail. Is this not why responses of the managers of individual enterprises, institutions and organizations, where the "heroes" of one or another newspaper article were working, are boiled down, as a rule, to the stereotyped "a reprimand was administered," and nothing is said about what is to be done in a given labor collective to keep the like from being repeated?

The matter of violating the passport system is a major problem. As it appears from newspaper articles, cheap hired labor is used at times on personal garden plots in the autonomous republic. What is more, this has become not only one of the forms of enrichment for employers, but also a subterfuge for persons seeking escape from well-deserved punishment for illegal acts previously committed. It is necessary to conduct unannounced investigations more frequently and purposefully, together with workers of internal affairs agencies [the police] and local organs of authority, to seek out vagrants and habitual criminals as well as those who hire them for work in their personal garden plots.

The newspaper APSNY KAPSH purposefully and systematically carries on its pages the fight against exporting farm products beyond the republic's borders. The policy on the fight against harmful traditions and customs is carried interestingly. The course of the fight against such improper occurrences as parasitism, vagrancy and use of hired labor is covered consistently on the newspaper's pages. However, this cannot be said of articles devoted to many other negative occurrences. Such articles appear only now and then and, with certain exceptions, have a shallow, purely informational character.

The question of quality of published materials is equally applicable, also, to the newspaper SABCHOTA ABKHAZETI. Articles by law-enforcement agency workers, practicing lawyers and the chiefs of rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies standing commissions often appear. However, by way of criticism, it must be noted that the newspaper has not published a single article about derelictions and mistakes in the work of agencies required to get confirmed parasites involved in work activity.

Content with a statement of facts, the newspaper, in the majority of cases, does not try to look into the reasons for a person's moral downfall. The overwhelming majority of materials has the character of a court record, and the educational burden of such publications is slight.

Such problems as property offenses and registration practically have fallen entirely out of the field of vision of the aforementioned newspapers published in the Abkhaz ASSR.

The efforts of the SABCHOTA OSETI editorial office merit approval in covering that big job being done with a view to bringing about exemplary order on the republic's roads and a sharp reduction in motor-vehicle accidents. Soon after publication of the well-known letter of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee on the given problem, the newspaper generated an extensive campaign. Appropriate materials, in which special attention is devoted to the fight against drunkenness in motor-vehicle transportation, are published regularly on its pages.

Unfortunately, this limits systematizing and consistency in covering the course of the fight against antisocial occurrences in South Osetia. SABCHOTA OSETI's articles on many aspects of the latter problem are unco-ordinated, appear at irregular intervals, do not have unchanging column headings, and the materials are mainly superficial.

Thus, from an article, "When Exactness and Control are Relaxed," the reader finds out that labor resources are used extremely poorly in a number of South Osetian villages. Behind incidents of this kind, occurring in some other villages of the autonomous oblast as well, a whole "bouquet" of negative occurrences lies hidden.

Here is another example. In an article, "Preventive Measures for Juvenile Offenses," an alarming fact is cited: The number of crimes committed by minors has increased in the autonomous oblast. It would be natural for the newspaper to launch an attack in this direction. But, even on the monthly "Youth" page, there are practically no materials on this problem.

And it really is quite incomprehensible why the newspaper avoids materials under a column heading "From the Courtroom"--such materials appear extremely rarely, and yet, extensive publicity on the fight for observance of Soviet laws serves as a serious deterrent to potential lawbreakers, reminding them of the inevitability of punishment.

Analysis of issues of the newspaper SOVETON IRYSTON permits the drawing of a wholly positive conclusion: The editorial office's attention to matters of the fight against negative occurrences has increased noticeably. True, but again it is necessary to state that, as before, there is no definite system in presentation of these materials: It is difficult to detect even the slightest periodicity in their appearances, and there is no fixed place for them in the newspaper. But the change for the better is evident in a quantitative respect.

Now let's talk about the quality of articles, their language, style and materials-presentation forms. Most often, the newspaper staff members and the involved authors are limited to a statement of the facts of offenses and do not attempt to look into the causes which gave rise to them. Numerous examples of this may be presented. That which concerns the civic position of the authors, their attitude toward these vices, is essentially missing.

Many other materials also are marked by just such superficiality and unimaginative depiction of offenses.

In analyzing the work of oblast newspapers in the area of covering the course of the fight against negative occurrences, certain positive changes must be noted. However, there are no causes to be content with what has been achieved, for these positive changes take place too slowly and by no means everywhere; and there are many substantial shortcomings in organizing the work for ideological support of the fight against negative occurrences and many unused reserves for enhancing the effectiveness of the newspaper articles. In the work of oblast newspaper editorial offices, elements of inertia, too little creative initiative, purposefulness and organization, are detected in this area. It is necessary to achieve greater depth in interpreting the various occurrences in the materials, and to organize all work according to comprehensive long-range plans, in which primary attention is devoted to the fight against parasitism, private property owners' propensities, misappropriations of socialist property, bribery, speculation, drunkenness, offenses by juveniles, lawbreaking because of customs, motor-vehicle roadway accidents, property crimes, export of farm products beyond the republic's borders for the purpose of speculation and other negative occurrences. The work of the mass information media in this regard must be raised to the level which should be reached on the basis of the demands aimed at intensifying the attack upon everything that interferes with our living and working normally.

12319

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SOCIOLOGY

BSSR ORTHODOX CLERGY 'COLLABORATED WITH FASCISTS' IN WW II

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIA in Russian 2 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by candidate of philosophical sciences A. Kruglov, "The Facts Speak for Themselves"]

[Text] In the "orthodox calendar" for 1984-1985 I recently read: "In the years of the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945, the Belorussian people heroically resisted the German invaders. A powerful partisan movement developed in Belorussia, in which clergy and laymen participated, making their contribution to the cause of victory over fascism." At the same time the documented facts that the clergy often entered into an agreement with the fascists have to be faced. How should we evaluate the stance of the Russian Orthodox Church during the great patriotic war?

During the war of the Soviet people against fascist Germany, the leadership of the Russian Orthodox Church, reflecting the mood of the great mass of believers, as a whole took a patriotic position, just as other denominations did. The clergy called on the Soviet people to defend the motherland, and gathered resources for the front. A tank column and a squadron of warplanes, for example, were constructed from these resources. By the end of 1944, the Russian Orthodox Church and its believers had raised 150 million rubles.

This was a definite contribution to the total defeat of fascism. However, the clergy significantly exaggerates its role in the struggle against the fascist invaders. They ignore the fact that it was not the donations and prayers to god of believers that brought about the defeat of fascism, but first of all the socialist system and the multinational Soviet people, who, having taken a stand for the defense of the homeland under the direction of the Communist party, displayed unparalleled courage and mass heroism.

In conditions of religious crisis, the loss of authority, the sharp reduction in the number of believers and mass atheism in our country, the strivings of the Russian Orthodox Church to appear in an especially favorable light are understandable. With this goal the church, on the one hand, strives to embellish its past and without any basis

assigns itself great merit: now in the unification of Russian lands in one state, now in the development of national culture, now in the struggle with the Tatar-Mongol invaders. In a word, the church tries to attach itself to all the important victories of the Russian people. And on the other hand, it very much wants to whitewash its dark deeds of the past.

In the year of the fortieth anniversary of the great victory, religious ideologues, falsifying historical facts and not reckoning with the truth, are striving to suppress everything contradictory and to present the Russian Orthodox Church in an irreproachable light, arrogating to itself an exclusive role in the victory over fascism, and at the same time raising its shaken authority.

Far from all know the truth about the activity of the Russian Orthodox Church during the years of the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945. Apparently, the church ideologues also count on this, thinking that the further events recede into the past, the easier it is to modify them, since fewer and fewer living witnesses remain. But precisely because of this people must be vigilant, remember history, and not forget the past in the name of the present and the future.

Let us return to historical facts, and to genuine documents. They are revealing, and they expose above all the activity of the Belorussian Orthodox clergy during the Great Patriotic War in treachery and betrayal of the homeland, and in subservience to the worst enemy of the people--the fascists headed by Hitler. These are the facts.

"We, the undersigned, priests of the Russian Orthodox Church, are united in a warm feeling of gratitude to the great fuhrer of the German people, Adolf Hitler, and to the invincible German army for the opportunity which they have given us to kindle the light of belief in Christ where mockery and atheism had heretofore ruled... We must use all our religious and moral influence, and all our priestly authority, to separate our people from Bolshevism and its hostile psychology....

The more conscientiously and precisely they fulfill their pastoral duty in reeducating the psychology of our people, which is poisoned with the venom of Bolshevism, the greater the value of the Orthodox priests and clergy to the German people....

The Orthodox priests request permission to educate children in religious schools. Instruction in religious schools is a keen weapon against Bolshevism and the best means of creating anti-Bolshevik psychology among the people...

In order to support the clergy in its responsible work, each arrival must give 33 hectares of land: 22 hectares for pastors, and 11 hectares for clergymen...."

These excerpts are taken from official correspondence of the Deputy Metropolitan of the Belorussian Orthodox Church and two bishops with the General Commissar for Belorussia about tasks of the church in the common struggle with the fascists against communism, and about rendering material assistance in faithful service to the Hitlerites. This document is dated July 30, 1942.

It is signed:

Archbishop Filofey Narko, Deputy Metropolitan.

Bishop Afanasiy.

Bishop Stefan.

And here is one more document--a telegram in the name of the first Belorussian Orthodox Church Council to Hitler, with an expression of gratitude for the autocephaly of the Belorussian church and wishes for a quick and complete victory of the fascist army in the struggle against the USSR, sent on August 30, 1942:

"Fuhrer Adolf Hitler! On behalf of believing Belorussians, the first ever glorious All-Belorussian Council in Minsk expresses heartfelt gratitude to you, Mr. Reichschancellor, for the liberation of Belorussia from the Moscow-Bolshevik yoke.... We wish for a quick and complete victory of your invincible arms!" This telegram is signed by Archbishop Filofey, Bishops Afanasiy and Stefan, Archimandrite Serafim, Archpriest Gorbatshevich, and Doctor Valkevich.

A resolution of the conference of bishops of the Belorussian Orthodox Church, which took place from April 15-17, 1943, in Minsk, says: "the meeting of bishops of the autonomous church calls on the Belorussian people, together with the priests and the Belorussian Central Council, as the sole legitimate representatives of the Belorussian people and all humanity, to struggle against the atheist--the enemy of the church, the Belorussian people, and all mankind.

We offer our prayers to all fighters on the front against Bolshevism....

We offer our prayers for victory over Bolshevism; for the victory of faith over atheism."

In his message to the clergy of January 22, 1943, Archbishop Benedict of the Belostok and Grodensk eparchy called on priests not to struggle with fascism, but to "explain in your sermons, in discussions, and in private conversations with the people the necessity of a peaceful life, of labor, of the fulfillment of the orders and demands of the authorities, and of the need for abstention from any kind of participation in the criminal activities of the so-called bandits." If you consider that the Germans called the partisans bandits, then it becomes clear in which "partisan movement" the clergy of the Orthodox church

in Belorussia "actively" participated. In his message of April 27, 1943, the same Archbishop Benedict called on the "Orthodox" Belorussian people to "place your work force in areas where labor is needed at the disposal and for the support of those who...under the command of heroic Germany, are defending the freedom of Europe."

And here is how not just anyone, but the Chief of Police and SS forces of Belorussia evaluated the "active participation" in the partisan movement of the Logoyisk priest Antoni: "There is a Greek Orthodox priest, Antoni, in Logoyisk. At that time, the Dirlivanger battalion was still there (incidentally, let us note that we are discussing an SS datallion that was distinguished by exceptional cruelty, which burned population centers and destroyed people--Footnote of A.K.) and he was the best propagandist and supporter of German authority. He took all measures to ensure that the influence of the partisans in the population did not spread."

Also no less demonstrative is the evaluation of the activity of the Russian Orthodox Church in Belorussia made by the group leader of SS forces Gottberg, who wrote on February 4, 1944: "Considering that the Orthodox Church has a significant role to play in influencing the formation of people's world view, I allowed Archbishop Panteleymon to prepare a conference of bishops, which in counterbalance to the choices of the patriarchs in Moscow, is beginning the mobilization of all believers against Bolshevism on the broadest possible basis."

If individual servants of the church in the territory occupied by the fascists even sympathized with the partisans, it was not out of devotion to their religion but in spite of it, out of purely humane and civic motives.

The citizens of the USSR, regardless of their attitude to religion, were united in their strivings to hold and defend the homeland, and to win a victory over the enemy. Equally with atheists, many of our country's believers, who performed feats of arms during the great patriotic war, and who also conducted patriotic education among believers, (for example Patriarch Aleksiy) were awarded orders and medals of the USSR.

At the same time, the patriotism of believers does not change the reactionary nature of religion. The Soviet people gathered the resources for the Red Army without the mediation of the church. It is well known that many families and individual Soviet citizens gave their hard-earned savings to a defense fund without compensation. It should also be remembered that the church, in collecting resources for the front, also enriched itself at the expense of these resources. Payments to servants of the church went up sharply. Besides this, the Orthodox, just as other religious strains, did great harm in the sphere of ideology. Prior to the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, the majority of Soviet citizens were nonbelievers. During the war years

the clergy, exploiting human grief, strongly propagated religion. They propagandized the idea of meekness and resignation to fate, as well as the notion that the outbreak of war was brought about by the atheism of the Soviet people. They called for a return to the bosom of the church, and for turning for assistance to God in order to bring about a quicker conclusion to the war.

The activity of the Orthodox Church, just as other denominations, is not limited to anti-scientific, religious propaganda. Some priests, and certain segments of ordinary believers in temporarily occupied territory cooperated with the fascists--the worst enemies of humanity. Other facts besides those already adduced testify to the treacherous activity of a series of priests. The Metropolitan of Litovsk (or Voskresensk) Sergiy, the Archbishop of Mogilevsk and Filofey of Mstislavsk (Narko), the bishop of Smolensk and Stefan of Bryansk all became traitors to the motherland. Representatives of the Belorussian Orthodox clergy enthusiastically greeted the Hitlerite invaders in Minsk.

The fascists committed unprecedented crimes in occupied territory. Traitors in cassocks often became their willing accomplices. Thus, in Mogilev Archbishop Filofey gave his blessings to the German fascists for such horrible crimes as the execution of six thousand women, elderly people, and children, and the "clearing" of mined sections of roadway (the Hitlerites drove town residents along them). Along with other church fathers, he participated in the preparation and conduct of the so-called Second All-Belorussian congress in 1944, convened by the occupiers with the aim of undermining the friendship of the Belorussian people with the fraternal people of the USSR. These are the historical facts. And they do not require commentary.

Only with all the foregoing in mind is it possible to properly evaluate the position of the clergy of the Russian Orthodox Church. Attempts by contemporary Orthodox ideologues to present the church as nearly the primary force in the rout of fascism are untenable.

In evaluating the current position of churches in the USSR, including the Russian Orthodox Church, it should be pointed out that since they reflect the moods, will, and strivings of our country's believers, they have over the course of many years taken part in the struggle for peace, for the banning of weapons of mass destruction, and for the establishment of just relations between peoples. The Russian Orthodox Church actively participates international forums dedicated to peace. It played an important role in the preparation and conduct of the World Interreligious Peacemaking Conference (Moscow, 1977), and the international conference of "Religious Activists for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life from Nuclear Catastrophe," which took place in Moscow in 1982, bringing together 600 of the most influential religious figures from 90 countries.

The peacemaking activity of the Russian Orthodox Church, just as any other, meets with approval and enjoys popularity not only among believers, but our entire society.

SOCIOLOGY

UZBEKS DISCUSS STATUS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING

GF141810 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] The republic-level seminary conference of vocational and technical training officials began in Tashkent on 25 June. The participants of the convocation will discuss important matters concerning the realization of the main principles related to the question of effecting reforms in the general education and vocational training schools and the tasks established by the CPSU Central Committee meeting on the question of giving momentum to the pace of scientific and technical development.

The speakers in the meeting noted that a certain amount of work has been carried out in the republic during the year that has lapsed since the adoption of the main documents related to the question of school reforms. A total of 103 vocational and technical training schools were opened during the past years of the current five-year plan period. A total of 600,000 personnel have been trained for the economic domain. The material infrastructure of the vocational and technical schools has been consolidated. The professional training system is becoming a source of cadres for all sectors of industry.

However, achieving an intensive economic growth and increasing the pace of scientific and technical development not only requires high professional skills on the part of the present day workers but also demands a wide spectrum of knowledge and a creative approach toward work. Regrettably, the vocational and technical training schools are not fully coping with this task. Although the said schools are realizing the annual plan for the training of youths, the standard of training given to young workers does not meet present day demands. This stems from the fact that many of the vocational and technical training schools do not have sound coordination with base enterprises and that advanced pedagogic experience has not been sufficiently generalized. It stems likewise from high turnover and, in some cases, poor qualifications.

Comrade Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the seminary conference. The participants of the convocation will acquaint themselves with the work experience of a number of schools and factories in the Tashkent and Karshi oblasts.

CSO: 1836/442

SOCIOLOGY

ALCOHOLISM DISCUSSED DURING UZBEKISTAN'S POLITICAL DAY

GF221730 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] The complete adherence in our community to the principles of communist morality cannot reconcile with the inauspicious social disease of drunkenness. This view was strongly stressed during the political day observed in the republic on 19 July. The theme of the day was the slogan calling for the complete elimination of drunkenness and alcoholism.

Speakers spoke in industrial factories and [word indistinct] and in the presence of the collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and establishments--including other areas where people live. They pointed out the moral and material damage caused by the production of [alcoholic drinks] and explained the many measures taken by the decisions adopted by the party aimed at eliminating this social and dangerous disease.

The speakers gave concrete examples from the life of the collectives to explain how alcoholic drinks reduce work output, disrupt work and technological discipline, and lead to breakdowns, [word indistinct], and crimes.

The meetings focused significant attention on the importance of realizing the long-term program for consolidating the aggressive struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and for establishing the norms providing for happy and healthy individuals in our community.

The work of the cultural and educational establishments and sports institutions must be directed toward fulfilling the spare time of the workers and toward the struggle made against the state of drunkenness. This view has been taken into consideration in the decision the CPSU Central Committee adopted on the matter.

The participants in political day agreed that inspiring the people with the spirit of [word indistinct] will undoubtedly have positive effects on the work being carried out to improve the technical level in the economic establishments and give momentum to the effort to intensify production. It also will create an opportunity to successfully round up the 11th Five-Year Plan period and properly welcome the 27th CPSU Congress and the 31st Uzbek Communist Party Congress.

The speakers replied to numerous questions put to them by the participants in political day. Also addressing the meetings of the workers collectives during political day were members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Auditing Commission, secretaries of the oblast, city, and rayon committees, and leading officials of the Soviet and communal organizations, the ministries and administrations.

Members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau participated in political day.

CSO: 1836/446

SOCIOLOGY

KISSR ENFORCES BAN ON ALCOHOL TRADE NEAR HOSPITALS, SCHOOLS, CAMPS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 23 Jun 85 p 2

/Article by A. Galunichev, special correspondent of SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, under the heading: "A Standard for Life--Sobriety"; Rehabilitation of the 'Green Dragon'?; "At a Reader's Suggestion"; words in boldface on the source are rendered in all capitals/

/Text/ The sounds of children's voices from the two pioneer camps were left behind. Within a few minutes, I stood by an arch with the inscription, "Sanatorium imeni xx-letiya Sovetskoy Kirgizii." Next to the gates was a store.

On a hot Sunday in June in the shade of the trees, tourists languished with clumsily stuffed backpacks; the motley, idle public was unattentive. I had carefully read my assignment. A kind of tenacious stare was aimed at my back. I crossed the threshold. In the half-lit room there was no alcohol to be seen amidst the imported umbrellas and expensive pastry. Of products in bottles, there was only juice.

A saleswoman adeptly sensed my "disappointment."

"What do you need?" she asked inquiringly with a glance.

"It is already off the shelves?" I said penetratingly.

"YYYes...", she said contritely, evidently recalling the old times with sadness.

"There is absolutely nothing?"

"There is cognac," a saleswoman at the counter said encouragingly.

I made a face to show that it was more than I could afford. My situation was instantly understood, and I was pointed to an address. Indeed, as promised, in five minutes I was in the village of Kaska-Su, at the entrance of the little store "products," on the other side of the Ala-Archinki River.

In my shadow, a mysterious stranger with a tenacious look also followed. On the steps, he decisively pulled out a ruble, and shaking his head, he breathed through the grill:

"For two!"

I also nodded and approached the counter. The shelf was sagging under the wide selection of intoxicating "products": apple wine, port white, Russian vodka, Kirghiz cognac, "strelets," dry white and red, apple spirits, cherry liqueur--altogether nine items to suit any taste.

On the country road a Chiguli pulled up and stopped. The pulled-out battery of the "white rabbit" had been dispatched to some secluded place. I noticed several similar ones on the grass under the protection of the riverside shrubbery. A transistor blared, glasses clinked. The only thing was that some were trying to overcome a "million red roses," while others were talking about respect.

Thus, things became clear. The reader, Burlakov from Kara-Kulya, whose letter was decisively verified on the spot, told of the free sale of liquor next to the sanatorium. It was all there. We can add: in the summertime even beside two pioneer camps.

The section head Adylbek Kozhanov told the sad story of the uphill struggle to stop the sale of alcoholic drinks near the sanatorium. The Alamedinskiy Raisspolkom along with the RAPO (rayon agro-industrial association) respectfully supported a long-term campaign by the doctors: they could not understand it at all, why so many lucrative shops should be taken out from under the noses of people, who a month before had had an infarction removed (specifically that category of the sick completing their treatment in this unique cardiological institution). Only after the recent unequivocal decisions did they close the bar at the gates and remove the alcohol from the store...to prepared positions, having lost nothing by a tactical withdrawal within the strategic domain. What was "under the noses" had come to the surface nearby. The needs of those thirsting for alcohol to make merry in the fresh air near the sanatorium, near the pioneer camp, are being fully satisfied. Your correspondent was convinced of this in the five minutes it took to cover the distance from the arch to the accursed little store. Even at the place near the gates, he was not really refused.

The patients of the sanitarium are sedate people. They tread measuredly along the lanes of the beautiful, shady thicket, along the paths of the picturesque Malinov ravine. They should never be upset: just after an infarction, you might say, they look nearly raw-boned. And suddenly one among them shies away from the bushes. There bubbling, robust, alien people are mixing it up with glasses.

That is why they zealously avoided even myself.

In Alamedinskiy Rayon, by the way, this is not the only sanatorium. There are also many pioneer camps and other places of popular rest. But near them, almost everywhere, they are selling high-proof drinks without restriction. It is not a big deal; having already covered up the very obvious shops, it is the easily-accessible reserve version.

"THE SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IS FORBIDDEN IN RETAIL INSTITUTIONS CLOSE TO PRODUCTION ENTERPRISES AND BUILDINGS, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, DORMITORIES, CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS, HOSPITALS, SANATORIUMS, REST HOMES..." --the decree of the USSR Council of Ministers is perfectly clear. Maybe, in the Alamedinskiy Raisspolkom and RAPO and in other departments they considered the distance of a five-minute walk far enough? What criteria were used? The pace of a drunkard? Of a grandmother? Of a patient after an infarction?

12768

CSO: 1800/360

SOCIOLOGY

ALCOHOLISM MAJOR CAUSE OF BIRTH DEFECTS

Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 16 Jan 85 p 4

[Excerpts] The face of the young woman entering the room was sad and dejected. She showed us the infant in her arms and began to tell us that she had come to see us about him. Her baby was slow to develop, its hands and feet and whole body quivered and jerked from time to time. The specialists of the Kazakh Pediatrics Scientific Research Institute repeatedly examined the child. Various analyses were made concerning the child's illness and tests were performed with various pieces of medical equipment. In the end a diagnosis was made of the child's illness--alcohol encephalitis. It was clear that the child was retarded in its physio-psychological development.

The mother said that she had not been ill during her pregnancy and that it was an easy delivery. It was ascertained that there had been no such illness among her parents nor among the close relatives of the child. She then recalled that her husband had been a heavy drinker for years and that during the period when she was trying to conceive and even during her pregnancy the two of them had indulged heavily in alcohol.

According to WHO statistics, the disease of alcoholism is second only to very widely occurring cardiovascular disease. However, in terms of the harm that it does to the healthy members of society it is second to none. It has been scientifically proven that the ill effects of alcoholism are passed on to at least two generations.

The consumption of alcohol, even in small quantities, slows down the entire body and has an effect on the sex organs and reproductive cells. It interferes with the processes whereby sexual cells exchange materials as they grow and prevent them from developing fully. It can be understood how it is difficult for cells poisoned in this manner to become a fully developed fetus. Miscarriages and stillbirths frequently occur due to the harmful effects of alcoholism. Scientific research has completely proven that most children conceived when their parents are under the influence of alcohol will suffer from birth defects. Alcohol greatly harms the nerve system in particular. Retardation of psychic development, mental confusion, deafness or muteness, epilepsy, schizophrenia, moral deficiency and other conditions have resulted from the effects of alcohol.

The harmful effects of alcohol are not limited to the nervous system. There are many children born with underdeveloped limbs and with defects (deformities). There are also children born dead or who die aged only one or two. Scientists of the Soviet Union and likewise of Sweden, the GDR and England have demonstrated that all of this is due to the effects of alcohol. The ill effects of alcohol not only affect the fetus at the time of conception but also afterwards, as it is developing in its mother's womb. Experiments have shown that when a woman is pregnant, especially during the first months, alcohol consumed by her reaches the fetus through her circulatory system and has a harmful effect on it. Alcoholic beverages reaching a child through its mother's milk are greatly harmful to the organism of a child. As has been shown, alcohol disturbs the child, makes it fearful and peevish, reduces the function of the child's liver and stomach and gradually turns into chronic illness.

At the same time, it is possible that the organism of a growing child quickly becomes used to the effects of alcohol and addicted to it. Since 9-10 year old children that have become alcoholics from drinking fermented milk cannot be left alone there are occasions where they must be treated in special hospitals. There are cases where youngsters imitate their elders with drinking. Alcohol, in addition to making them drunk motivates them also to rowdiness. This is because alcohol quickly poisons the nervous systems of children and robs them of their senses. Most juvenile delinquency is connected with drinking.

In addition to the harmful effects described above, alcohol also does substantial damage to the circulatory system. The poison interrupts the regularity of the heart's beat and in severe cases afflicts with myocarditis. Circulatory illness is not uncommon among premature and late babies. However, there is little scientific fact to indicate how much such illness is connected with heavy drinking and alcoholism.

When we take these things into consideration, it becomes clear that much misfortune results from overconsumption of alcohol. It is difficult to overcome the harmful effects of alcoholism. The most important thing is to prevent it. There must be a merciless struggle against alcoholism.

11,433

CSO: 1830/777

SOCIOLOGY

MILITARY PAPER REBUTS WESTERN CLAIMS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

PM311340 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 July 1985 second edition carries on page 3, under the rubric "The Capitalist World" and the general heading "Behind a Fence of Bans," a boxed feature comprising an unattributed 350-word article on U.S. entry restrictions under the headline "Washington's Hypocrisy"; a 200-word unattributed article under the headline "Branded as 'Unreliable'" on discrimination in Sweden against people with left-wing views; a 200-word unattributed article under the headline "Shutting People's Mouths" on press censorship in Portugal; a 150-word section under the "Verbatim" rubric dealing with trade union repression in France, government pressure on the press in Britain, and surveillance of radicals in West Germany; and a 500-word article by A. Nekrasov under the rubric "Our Commentary" and the headline "Shifting the Blame," which reads as follows:

"Western ideologists and news media continue to harp on about some kinds of 'violations of human rights' in the USSR and the other socialist countries. They are trying to give the man in the street the impression that there is no freedom of speech under socialism and that the peoples have no opportunity to participate in state management. The disinformation specialists invent 'dissidents' who are persecuted for their convictions. And how many crocodile tears the West sheds over the 'obstacles created by the socialist countries' to the 'free flow of ideas and information'!

"All these lies and slander are needed primarily if not to hide then at least to disguise the blatant violations of these human rights in capitalist countries.

"Just take the question of contacts between the peoples of different countries. In the United States itself the authorities constantly refuse to permit politicians, public figures, and scientific and cultural figures from other states to enter the country.

"A lot is said in the West about 'free speech' and the 'free press.' But a journalist only has to touch seriously upon a topic that is 'undesirable' so far as the authorities are concerned and he will find himself immediately out of work and subject to persecution and victimization.

"And what efforts bourgeois propaganda makes to find and applaud any turncoat or inveterate criminal in the socialist countries and present him as a 'fighter for justice' who is being oppressed and harassed. At the same time in the western countries millions of people are catclawed merely for 'daring' to talk openly about injustice and social inequality and joining the communist or any other progressive party.

"People in the West say many fine words about freedom, but when it comes to action the picture of human rights in the 'free world' is somber."

CSO: 1830/786

SOCIOLOGY

ANTI-ALCOHOL INSTRUCTION URGED IN ALL SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 9 July 1985 carries on page 6 a 1,800-word article entitled "A Wine-Glass in the Hand of a Child." In an interview with G. Zaigrayev, SOVETSKAYA KULTURA asked the docent of the USSR MVD Academy how drunkenness can be prevented among teen-agers. In his reply, Zaigrayev, citing the psychological mechanism of imitation as an important factor in child development, emphasized that adult behavior regarding alcohol "is the main reason why school children develop an interest in alcohol." In addition to the deleterious effect of adult drinking on children, another major cause for drunkenness among the young, according to Zaigrayev, is "a lack of anything for them to do." As an example, he cites the figures obtained from a survey of 300 "normal" and 300 "difficult" teen-agers. Of the youngsters in the "difficult" group, only 57 individuals participated in a sport, 12 individual were part of an amateur cultural circle, and 15 belong to various "creative technical" circles. Zaigrayev points to these figures to underscore "poorly developed habits of a sensible use of free time" as one of the reasons why teen-agers turn to alcohol at an early age. "What is there to do for a 15-year-old in a given neighborhood?" he asks. In a House of Culture generally there are dance studios for little boys and macrame weaving for senior pupils. But for teen-agers there is nothing to do. He urges teachers, sports coaches, work collectives, and organs of internal affairs to coordinate their effort to see that young people spend their evenings in an interesting manner. Above all, he emphasizes the need for anti-alcohol instruction in schools. In light of the recent Central Committee Party resolution "On Measures to Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism," Zaigrayev charges the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, all institutes of higher education and vocational-technical training, along with the participation of Komsomol, to develop a comprehensive program for anti-alcohol education of the young in all learning institutions. Presently there is a shortage of educational-methodological aids, books and educational films on alcoholism. There is also a lack of instructors who are specialists in this field. "It is imperative at this time to develop and incorporate as a course of study at universities and pedagogical institutes a series of lectures on the prevention of drunkenness among the young," he concludes.

CSO: 1800/400

SOCIOLOGY

LIBRARY CAMPAIGN AGAINST ISLAM HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 9 May 1985 carries on page 12 a 700-word article by Ata Atdayev on the campaign conducted against Islam by a library in Vekilbazar Rayon. It is pointed out that "the influence of harmful remnants of religion is still preserved in the minds of some people. In the villages one comes across those following harmful religious traditions, believers in folk doctors and greedy pseudo-mollas, witchcraft and other unsatisfactory customs. Thus, libraries are conducting an indefatigable effort to strengthen attention given to atheistic education and increase the desire among the people for scientific atheistic literature." It is added that there are still few books in Turkmen on atheism.

TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT OF BORDER TROOPS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 28 May 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by Col (KGB) A. Rusanov, deputy commander of the Central Asian Border District, on ways in which the border is protected. "The Communist Party and Soviet state gave us automobiles, armored carriers, airplanes, helicopters, military equipment for the infantry and high-speed cutters. Border posts are equipped with high-quality optical equipment, radio location stations and communications devices." It is added that "soldiers on the southern border are conducting various kinds of work with the local population, help them in fulfilling economic duties and are broadening their cultural participation."

ROLE OF RUSSIAN IN SCHOOLS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 18 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000 word lead editorial stressing the importance of training the population to be "patriotic internationalists." Noting that a knowledge of history, especially with regard to the establishment of the Turkmen CP and TuSSR, the 100th anniversary of Turkmenistan's voluntary annexation by Russia, and the Great Fatherland war, it is pointed out that "properly organizing the teaching of Russian in elementary schools, specialized secondary schools and vuzys have great importance in giving the youth patriotic and internationalistic education. Through Russian, the youth

became acquainted with the best works of world culture, and study the complex world of knowledge. One must state, however, that the teaching of Russian in some rural schools is still not completely at the required level."

WORK OF SCIENTIFIC ATHEISM FACULTY DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 28 May 1985 carries a 1,200-word article by A. Keshchikov, docent in the Faculty of Scientific Atheism at the M. Gor'kiy Turkmen State University, on the faculty's work in indoctrinating the youth with an atheistic world-view. Lectures are given on "V. I. Lenin on atheistic education," "Islam and revivalist tendencies within it" and "The moral content of atheism." The faculty also runs an atheistic film week in conjunction with the faculty's party organization as well as holding a daily round table in the university dormitories where discussions are conducted and students' questions answered.

TUSSR REPUBLIC ATHEISM CONTEST ANNOUNCED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 31 May 1985 carries a 600-word announcement by the TuSSR Ministry of Education of a republic wide competition on atheistic education techniques. The contest is sponsored jointly by the TuSSR Ministry of Education and the "Bilim" Society Presidium, and extends from March 1985 to March 1986. Competitors, who are to develop effective ways of presenting atheistic education in the classroom, can be any teacher or higher grade student. The requirements, which involve instilling a patriotic education and scientifically evaluating and criticizing such religious traditions as the hajj, prayer and "holy places, also state that "one must make use of the characteristics of the historical development of the Turkmenistan republic and local conditions."

CSO: 1830/783

CULTURE

LITERATURE'S ROLE IN 'REBUILDING CONSCIOUSNESS OF WORKER'

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 29, 17 Jul 85 p 11

[Article by L. Anninskiy: "I Believe in the 'Course of Things'"]

[Text] Unforeseen Thoughts

Recently I saw a film which led me to unforeseen thoughts. It was "Golubyye gory" [Blue Mountains] by El'dar Shengelay. It takes place in some editorial office or publishing house. There they read. . . or rather, those people whose job it is to read author's manuscripts do not read them. Various excuses, types of interference, natural obstacles, and objective reasons are cited: it is time for one to take a vacation, another is busy in a chess tournament, a third is trying to get copper sulfate at the storage depot, a fourth is coordinating something with the fifth, and the sixth is urgently summoned to coordinate something "up above." No one does a thing but everyone is genuinely, intensely, actively, compulsively, and obviously busy!

I thought: how simple it would be if we faced unconcealed idleness. But we face something else: some new, unheard of type of activity which is absolutely autonomous and self-sufficient but at the same time completely divorced from what is called the "final product."

The people in the film are always running somewhere, looking for people and catching them, trying to get things, requesting, obtaining, transferring, making arrangements, and coming to understandings. Even when they are sitting in line in the reception room they are doing work, even while running to their cars. They are almost on the verge of heart attacks. But all for nothing.

At first I was indignant along with the film's authors and thought what an outrage, nonsense, and mockery of common sense it was. But then I suddenly turned cold at the conjecture: all this fuss is terribly advantageous to those taking part in it! It is a remarkably convenient and stable system of relations by which a person can be involved in some safe-carefree pseudoactivity, and experience a feeling of self-respect too. It is true that if you condemn a normal person to complete and open idleness, he becomes physically and morally exhausted, but here we see a whirlwind of activity which is ephemeral, nothing but air, and nonetheless makes so many people happy!

Because of inertia we still think that the idler contrasts with the toiler. "They work and you poison their labor." But no, everyone is working now! Only there is work and there is something somewhere between open idleness and normal activity: the feverish "performance of duties," behind which stands semi-conscious un-be-liev-a-ble lack of concern.

We talk a lot about how unhappy we are at this lack of concern. Let us think about who is happy about it! What unprecedented opportunities it offers for passing time without becoming emotional.

The Author's Self-Justification

Let us also think about serious problems. Which have only arisen because our economic, technical, social, and psychological base makes it possible to raise them. We have, so to speak, "developed into" these problems. They were an unexpected consequence of the height to which we have risen. Let us remember that.

And here, breaking away from the light-hearted Georgian film, I lose my foundations as a critic and feel mild terror. In the role of critic I am in relative professional safety, which saves me: he evaluated, praised, and criticized.

But if I break away from this condition -- what will happen? I am afraid, of course, to thrust myself into a different professional sphere which is dominated by its own aces. I would not risk making judgments about the organization of shipping, nor who will be the master in the RAPO, nor even how to coordinate a computer in school with the image of Tat'yana Larina.

But I will risk it on one thing -- the "nuances" of problems.

Every time has its own color. This is even more apparent in literature than in "life" because empirical facts do not distract us. You feel that the 1960's were one thing, the 1970's completely different, and the 1980's, as is now clear, something else again.

Here I would like to devote my comments to those commonplace things which, revived in our social consciousness with the coming of the scientific-technical revolution, are now discussed in relation to artistic literature under the rubrics: "The Business Man"; "The Working Person"; "The Theme of Labor"; and so forth. I have been repeatedly present at these discussions and I jotted down "marginals," as the contemporary critics say, which are, more simply, notes in the margin. Their subjectivity, I know, is self-evident. I am sometimes embarrassed at what comes into my head. For example, the advocates of "spirituality" argue with the advocates of a "business-like nature" [delovitost']; both are good and both are right in their own way. They argue about "what will happen to him" -- the business man. And a strange thought occurs to me and this "marginal" creeps in: has he, the business man, so strongly mastered social consciousness that somehow he will be all right? We have enough spiritual people: people are always asking one another for understanding. What we lack is working people.

"Help Wanted, Help Wanted . . . "

The shortage of labor has been a constant topic of our life in recent years. We refer to the war which ended 40 years ago. There are not enough 40-year old people -- the birth rate was poor in the war years. Now it is already the echo of an echo: there are not enough 20-year old people -- those who could have been born of the 40-year olds if they could have given birth. All of this is so. But nonetheless, how did we make do in the postwar years when we had to restore the country from the ashes while 20 million people were killed? This was not any "echo of births", but directly. But it was as if the question were not so crucial; other problems were more important. But now, after 40 years of calm, the population has increased by a factor of 1.5 and we have a labor problem.

Once I read a publicist who said that the "shortage of labor" was in theory absolute nonsense. If there are fewer working people, there will be fewer mouths to feed! How could we not feed ourselves? Perhaps the point is not that there is not enough labor in general but that sometimes this work force is not there? It is not where it is needed, while where it is not needed there is, on the contrary, too much work force? There is more sense, it seems, in that: thinking of the structure of employment.

So, the structure. Construction workers are needed, but there are not enough of them. Janitors are needed, but there are not enough of them. The most alarming thing: plowmen are needed, but there are not enough of them either. True, little by little people today have begun to turn to the land -- some hope has appeared.

The first thing that comes to mind is, maybe people are avoiding physically hard, rough, "dirty" work.

But that is not it either! We also have a shortage of cashiers. People who work with clean, white keyboards.

It appears that there may not be a shortage of people who want to work on piano keys, but here those who are completely incapable must withdraw. Yet you have to hunt for people who want to work with the keyboard of accounting machines. There are all kinds of people who want to be sculptors and work with clay. The same is true for actors (and incidentally, their work is very exhausting). As for artists, people are even willing to decorate vases. But not to wash vases. Still you would think it would be harder to decorate vases than to wash them.

It appears that the difficulty of the work is not the point (however, it does have something to do with it, just not alone and not so much). The point is the content of labor, its creative aspect. It is whether the personality will be involved in the work, or just the arms and legs; and even if the head is involved, if it is mechanical calculations a person gets tired and finds it hard to carry on. So he stops being an engineer and becomes ... a poet (and I have seen plenty of these unhappy engineers with folders of poetry).

So the point is not at all that some contemporary people do not want to work in general.

They do not want to do mechanical, functionary work. They want creative work.

Who can blame them?

After all, we have become accustomed to thinking -- in the last century it has been customary to think this way, and the course of things has led to it -- that people will not have to do uncreative, mechanical work, that we will turn this "stupid" work over to "intelligent" machines.

And we ourselves will be creative. "And there will be many songs and poems."

But the "course of things" fooled us.

How has it affected our ideas?

Before and Now

Before we thought that circumstances weighed a person down. If they were just eliminated, people would freely "develop themselves," as creative people and as individuals.

Now, when the circumstances of earlier times have been eliminated (or are being eliminated), we are beginning to make out that the cause is not in who sits where (although this too matters), but above all in the person himself, and it does happen that people working at enterprises built with the latest scientific advances and organized according to optimal recommendations do not let each other work.

Before it seemed to us that people in themselves are good, but something thwarts them: the environment, for example, or primitive living conditions. We thought that if a person were just put in decent conditions he would start working like clockwork.

Now millions of working people have been happy to move from shacks and communal apartments into separate apartments, but we unexpectedly are finding that this does not eliminate the problem. In fact it almost seems to worsen it. The person who lived in a shack or communal apartment and took part in beginning to build a new life considered it self-apparent that there would be rush periods, spurts, heroic sacrificing of sleep, nervousness, "fights" with lagging workers, campaign labor, and romantic work "for an idea." The owner of a well-appointed, individual residence in our day, it turns out, demands the same orderliness and stability at work; he does not want to endure nerve-racking situations and irresponsibility, but since he is sometimes forced to confront them, the next time, we can say, he responds to irresponsibility in others with irresponsibility of his own.

Before we thought that rush work, where everyone pours their efforts in, was normal labor: all for one and one for all, surpass, rewrite, and overfulfill the plan...

Now we believe that if plans are always overfulfilled, each time in a different way, this probably means they are not ideal plans, that you cannot make ends meet very well with such shock counter-planning and that maybe it is better for plans always to be fulfilled solidly, reliably, in guaranteed fashion. And if they are overfulfilled, this too should be stable and guaranteed. Now we need not simply record-setters who patch up other people's shoddy work, but precise specialists sitting at their desks doing their jobs in exemplary fashion. Without shoddy work to clean up.

How Much Is 'Spirituality' Worth?

It has now become clear that what prevents us from meeting the new challenges is not lack of diligence in certain leaders, but rather delay in remaking the consciousness of the working person, as the course of things inexorably forces us to do. The process of remaking consciousness which we are speaking of is not the elementary rejection of "bad" people in favor of "good" ones or rejection of "negative" factors in favor of "positive" ones. It is a dramatic process in which things are not plainly "good" or "bad"; there is a torturous change in point of view, a change of approach, and black and white colors do not work here. Let us also think about the fact that the readiness to "put everything into the task" has saved the country and the people more than once, sometimes in life-threatening situations.

I am not saying all this to dispute the beneficial nature of the business-like approach as such. Who can be against it? Like everyone else, I am sick of the word "shortage"; I too regret, as my acquaintances jokingly put it, "wasting an enormous amount of spiritual energy satisfying material needs." I am oppressed by the revolting workstyle of the trade and service system that has developed in recent times, and I am depressed by a feeling that there is a chaotic, aimless mass of people who rush in at the least sign that they can "consume," "grasp," or "snatch" something. We used to have a saying: One person farms, while seven stand ready to eat. Who today would consider seven people a line at a counter? Seven is nothing! Seventy -- that is a line! Seventy stand ready to eat. So now try to make all this go away: you work one minute, and then stand in line for 70 minutes (an hour and ten), waiting until it is your turn to spend what you earned and satisfy your heightened needs.

What is necessary to turn this ratio around, so that it only takes a minute to spend what you earned and it can be done without wearing on the nerves and using up spiritual energy trying to scare each other off?

To do this we need to work "an hour and ten."

You ask: why doesn't this happen? Why don't we work well? The answer comes in a chorus: They won't let us!

Who won't? We ourselves hinder each other. It is not "the bosses," not some "leaders" somewhere -- no, it is us ourselves: the person next to you, your comrade, your colleague.

"What do you want, more than others?" "Do you want to be better than others?"
"Give someone else some room!"

These things are not said by "bad" people, but highly normal ones, people who in a crisis bare their innermost nature.

But we cannot live from one crisis situation to the next. Things have to be reorganized...

We pay people today (it does happen!) not for labor, but rather for being at the work station. This means that one must be on the rolls somewhere, be in attendance somewhere, pass the time somewhere. Needless to say, while at the work station one must also work. But these are like two different systems of counting: pay is given for the fact that you are at the work position. Labor is something else. Labor is a heroic feat. It cannot be measured by money. If it is necessary, we will certainly do it!

But the paradox is that some clever, pragmatic people, having grown into their jobs, will not slip off somewhere at the moment of rush work, when there is universal enthusiasm. They will "labor heroically" like everyone else. And not for money, but out of conscience. But what about money? That is something else: "You can't earn enough money."

So what this pragmatic person wants for himself is not work. He is looking for a place of work. Why? To keep the maximum possibilities with the minimum of money. The main value is not money, it is free time. Anything can turn up! "Closer to the desk?" That is out of date too: you can set yourself up in a guard shack. If only you keep a little more free time. What for? For labor. What kind? Something a little more interesting. And it does not have to be "on the left" [illegal]. It may be that it coincides with your regular duties. There are cases where an m.n.s.b.s. (junior scientific associate without degree), if the job coincides with his interests and talent, can earn as much as an academician. But again, this is 1 case out of a 100. What about the other 99?

Doctor and author Yu. Krelin related, in the newspaper PRAVDA, what a qualified surgeon does on the job. He could perform 8-9 operations a shift. He performs two. What about the rest of the time? "I go off to meetings, prepare for the next voluntary work day and the next trip by associates to the fruit-vegetable depot, find out who is going to take part in Runners Day or take the Ready for Labor and Defense test. And I also review matters with medical assistants who have made mistakes, carry on 'indoctrination work' with them." And also gossip in the halls, telling stories.

At first glance such a system, where it exists, seems absolutely ridiculous. But there is an unexpected sense to it: everyone is busy with something. Everyone is on the job: the ones who write and bind up reports, those who take and help others take the Ready for Labor and Defense test, and those who sort potatoes at the vegetable depot. And everyone is ready to step in and help if needed.

And if under this system few people are engaged in their primary, favorite, creative work, well it is just because there is not enough of the favorite work. Moreover, not everyone even knows what the favorite work is. It is no accident that few people perform their direct duties with relish, but everyone is ready to take up incidental jobs. We lose a little productivity from this, of course, but how much we gain in spirituality!

The Other Side of the Coin

But if there is so much spirituality, then where does this unexpected, head-on, impersonal, suddenly flaring irritation at the counter, at the cashier's window, at the door of the bus -- at every point where something is being "given out" -- come from?

"Being given out." The great, powerful, righteous, and free Russian language responded sensitively to this situation: if you listen you hear that nothing is simply "sold" in our country, it is "imported," "thrown out," "released," and "given out." This is exactly how the language has reflected the style of handling customers. How do you catch the one you want in a crowd of strangers? In a group of people? Here is how: "Man!" or "Woman!" Some cannot get used to it. But it is time they did: crowds are like that, and there is a natural principle at work here.

The consumption sphere is a continuation of the production sphere. If, so to speak, people are paid for "spending time at work" rather than for work, is the effect of "spending time" also decisive at the place where you spend what you ... earned? No, make that "received." To receive, thus, is not a problem for some ("help wanted," "help wanted," "help wanted"); the problem is to spend what you have received. The focus of "competition" shifts from the work place, where qualifications are needed, to the places where things are "given out."

A person who knows that his standard of living depends on his labor concentrates on the labor: on professional knowledge, the essential features of the job, intensity. A person who knows that his standard of living depends on his connections in the consumption system concentrates on connections.

I can still remember how, some 20 years ago, if a line formed somewhere, people, believing that lines were an abnormal and temporary phenomenon, would start to grumble and even swear at "the bosses": the fools, they would say, can't even open another window, fix up a couple more machines, or "throw out" another 10 boxes on the counter.

Why do people today stand quietly? Because they have realized that even if another window is opened, a column of machines is fixed up, or these boxes are just dumped all over us -- well, then even more people will come running up.

Therefore our talk goes like this: "They're giving things out." Take them.

"There is not enough for everyone."

"There are a lot of you."

That is all that is said: "spiritual" people are talking to one another.

But What Is To Be Done?

How can the spiritual person be incited to work?

Persuasion? Agitation? Pressure on his consciousness? Appeals to conscience? Before we thought that a conscious person would do everything himself, that he would not have to be persuaded or forced. We are now beginning to suspect that it is necessary. Before we believed that in principle there did not have to be uncreative labor: all jobs are good, just pick the one you like! It is now clear that it is not true, that there is plenty of uncreative work, just as much around computers as around ox-tails, and no final solution to this problem is anticipated in the future. It has to be solved in each particular case, tortuously. For creative people will continue to be as they have been in the past, like the salt in water, while 99 percent of the time the people will have to work by the sweat of their brows, just as in antedeluvian times, not relying much on the creative interest.

And the most amazing thing is that people accept this! According to the observations of sociologists who visit construction sites, the "barygi" and "khvatateli," that is, people who are "after the ruble," do the work demanded of them and cause no problems, while other specialists, who come out of "spirit," with a romantic intention inside them, are fickle and sometimes even run back home.

The journalist is sitting and talking with a "shabashnik" [moonlighter]. A contemporary "shabashnik," a college student. The tone of the conversation is somehow disturbing. The "shabashnik" is calm, but the journalist is overcome by a strange mixture of delight, indignation, and desire to give him a moral lecture. With the "shabashnik" everything is as open and clear as two times two: a certain agricultural construction organization and interkolkhoz association, taken together, only do two-thirds of the work of the "seasonals" (that is, the "shabashniks"). And their work is not as good. The "shabashnik" works faster, better, and more dependably. The journalist is forced to admit this with a sigh. I am not pointing out the fact, but rather the sigh. The tone of the condemnation and sadness which has crept into this newspaper story. How much we would like to condemn him, but not scare him away! The "seasonal" lives a dull life, they say! He would like to join a large collective, the journalist states with relief. But in his mind he completes the idea: in a large collective where there would be idlers hanging on his arms and the bosses would point the finger at outsiders who let them down. But it would not be "dull." Amateur artistic activities, mass cultural events, and gatherings for leisure time -- it would all be there. Everything, that is, but cowsheds. Because they do not build them. Or they build them just as poorly as is accepted in certain construction and interkolkhoz associations.

This episode, appearing in a youth newspaper, is notable for the tone used in speaking of people who are willing to work three times as hard if you give them three times as much. We do not have a position in relation to them,

which is why the tone is artificial. We want to and at the same time it hurts.

About 'Easy Money'

All the same, we will have to recognize about human beings that "lowly" and "unattractive" fact which so upsets our dreaming hearts: pay people, and they will work. Not "create, or "solve problems," or "develop themselves." They will sweat. If only you pay them.

It is easy to say: pay them. But from what pittance? Where will the money come from if not everyone happens to work well? In the play "The Chinariski Manifesto" Aleksandr Chkhaidze contemplates the fence between the kolkhoz vineyard and an private one. A problem for Hamlet: the land is the same and the grapes are the same, but the yield is three times as high on the private plots. The playwright solves the problem brilliantly. In one act. Pay the kolkhoz farmer a big lump out of the profit, and he will harvest three times as much from the kolkhoz land.

That is fine. But I am afraid that the problem conceals not one act, but more. Where does the money come from to pay the vineyard worker more? Don't you find that the price for grapes sold at trade points will have to be somewhat ... raised? Everything on this earth is interconnected, after all. Now of course we have a large country, and it is possible to write quite a few poems and songs while something travels from one end (economic) to the other. But even in our vast economy the bottom may show up sooner or later. And this does not refer to the production-consumption sphere only. It refers to everyone, including those of us who write words on paper. I, for example, am not sure that our readers need the fantastic number of poems that publishing houses are throwing at them. A terrible sacrifice is needed: fewer poems. Why? Because if you are sweating away, when will you read all this? In the West any graphomaniac, of course, can publish his cri de couer in any fly-by-night printshop, if only he pays the bill. But who will read it? Everyone is sweating away!

I foresee a biting question: so who is going to read your articles?

Nobody. There will be rigorous selection. Today we are careless, and there who cares? But when kolkhoz members are paid more and start counting their kopecks, then you will start calculating in advance, over and over: is it necessary to jabber about everything, or perhaps it isn't? Is it necessary to make literature an easy occupation, or maybe only those for whom it is natural, and not "easy money," should be writing?

I do not know about my colleagues, but concerning myself I strongly doubt that it would be easy to find another job. And write "at your own risk and fear." This is not a simple situation; I do not know if we are ready for it.

We are able to call for "rational work" and dream of the "business man hero." That is our way. We think that if everyone would just start really working, then the lines would disappear and there would be enough of everything.

There would be enough. But we would no longer have the time to enjoy it. Because we would be really working.

What Depends on Us?

The question of the "working person," of "people and their jobs," has not arisen now by accident: it is the main issue of the day. Life demands its due: whether we want to or not, we have to sweat away. The question is something else: will our culture, our literature, our spiritual consciousness be able to prepare the situation so that there are more or less human forms for the arrival of the "business man"? Austerity is inevitable, but it may turn out for the good or the bad. Some things do depend on us. The coloring, the tone, the climate.

And it is not simple, even though it doesn't appear to be anything: just up and say the word. The word is such a gem! We dance circles today around the word "khozyain" [master, leader], and we need "khozyaystvennost'" [managing ability]. We would like to work "po-khozyayski: [like a master] and it is time to look things over "khozyayskim vsglyadom" [with a master's eye]. How many years now have we been singing, "A person moves about like a master," but we are still looking for good "khozyain's."

There are enough dreamers.

I also feel bad about the dream of the "prekrasnyy chelovek" [beautiful person]; after all, I am one of the "dreamers." I too am a by-product of "business-like production." I understand everything. But there is nowhere to hide: the "business man" will come.

Do we want this or not? I would put it this way: we do want it, but are not yet aware of it. We are afraid of the old, earlier, former "business man," described with hatred in the classics; we are afraid he will return. But he will not return. The person who appears will be completely new, unknown, engendered by our situation, and unlike anything we expected.

But what will happen to the spirit? Now this depends greatly on literature, on the general cultural climate. The efforts of literature are needed for the return to the "man of business" to take human forms.

For now we are, generally, powerless. Literature is powerless before this approaching hero. It either resists him or, with ironic submissiveness, expects him to be the Outsider. The story of I. Dvoretzkiy's play, "The Person from Outside," is instructive. And in conclusion I will tell one more story, a fairly recent one and also eloquent.

I wrote an afterword for Ruslan Kireyev's book. My thoughts centered, of course, on "Pobeditel'" [The Victor], a novella about the "business man" who is becoming established in real life today. He still is not well established. The author himself, Ruslan Kireyev, is extremely cautious in relation to him. This can also be seen in Kireyev's articles: while looking with interest and hope at the "business man hero," he accompanies his interest with such excuses and qualifications that he just simply models our age-old Russian fear of this

man. I respect this fear; I feel it myself, but according to the right given to me by my profession of critic I interpreted Kireyev's hero in my article, emphasizing the author's hopes, not his fears. And my own, naturally. The character Stanislav Ryabov from the novella "Pobeditel'" was for me, accordingly, an embodiment of these hopes, and no qualifications by Kireyev and traits of a "strong personality" with which he modified the portrait confused me. In short, I wrote the afterword, and the book came out.

I received my copy, opened it, turned to the title page -- and froze.

Looking at me from the illustration in the margin was Stanislav Ryabov, depicted by an artist. He was a cold, dull-witted "bourbon" with a thick neck, small, self-satisfied eyes, and the confident chin of a "master" [khozyain].

The artist, V. Aleshin, of course had not read my afterword, nor any of our articles concerning the novel. He simply read the novel and responded as an artist. Based on his own and the general frame of mind.

"You are victorious, Galileyanin," went through my head.

And I went off to think about how to go on living.

The Author's Second Self-Justification

"You should think about yourself, but why throw problems in people's faces? (This is a comment made to me during a debate.) Can you propose something specific? Something practical and positive?"

"No, I cannot."

"So does that mean that you are ... taunting us?"

"Yes, I am taunting, my good readers, I am taunting both you and myself. I do not believe in the magic word that solves all problems at once. Instead of 'proposing' something, I prefer to discuss the matter of 'spirituality.' When problems seem insoluble, there is an excellent way to go at them: concentrate on them all the time, talk about them all the time -- taunt yourself and others with them, which means to feel around for a way to solve them."

And if I did not believe that we will find practical solutions to these problems, would I bother to write all this? We will find them. But I do not believe in easy solutions. I believe in what is strong and solid. I believe in the "course of things." That one must work. That our dream will have to be brought closer to reality. That the "blue mountains" of our dreams will have to be modified. And as for the colors in which this process is done and how the culture "digests" it -- here a great deal depends on us, literary people.

Therefore I think this: a person affirms what fits him in another person: the business man in the spiritual person, the spiritual person in the business man. They are both needed, wanted. The sooner this necessity is implanted in

our consciousness, the less painfully our experience of psychological adjustment will be.

It only seems that the word is ephemeral. The word is a climate, the social atmosphere. And ultimately, a great deal depends on the social atmosphere.

12424

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KAZAKH GRAMMAR TEXTS CRITICIZED

Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 Dec 85 p 4

[Article by Y. Mamanov, docent of the S. M. Kirov imeni Kazakh State University: "Textbooks Should Be of Good Quality"]

[Excerpts] Weighty obligations will also be placed before higher education institutions in connection with the implementation of the school reforms. As has been stated, higher education institutions have the duty of educating the people and of preparing knowledgeable cadres for the vocational and technical education system. This will require, first and foremost, the carrying out of various measures to strengthen the instructional-material bases of higher and specialized middle educational institutions and to guarantee textbooks and instructional materials for them. Such textbooks will be the source from which future specialists will receive multifaceted knowledge. Thus it is extremely important for textbooks produced to be of good quality and to have content. The basic purpose of Kazakh language textbooks is to provide students with reliable knowledge concerning the proper grammatical systems of the Kazakh mother tongue. However, while such works must be of high intellectual quality, they must also be written in a literary language understandable to students and be organized in terms of explanatory linguistic materials. We have quite a number of text materials written in such a way so as to meet such high demands. However, in some of them there are cases where there are no explanations on grammatical themes and where linguistic material is contradicted. In some inflections are given in terms of Russian grammar. It occurs to me that at present noted linguists, when they study a language, must take the characteristics of that language as they find them and that it is a misuse of science to force into their discussions elements not in the language that they are studying. To prove my point, let us look briefly at a few such grammars.

"Qazirgi Qazaq Tili" (The Modern Kazakh Language), morphology, by A. Ysqaqov, Mektep Press, 1974. The book resembles a monograph more than a textbook. This textbook was composed in response to an officially promulgated program. A Ysqaqov wrote it in a free manner, outside of the textbook program. Thus explanations and tables on grammatical themes are not provided according to linguistic materials. The supplements and explanations are totally unsupported.

"Qazirgi Qazaq Tili," intended for students of the Foreign Languages Institute, author A. Nurmakhanova, Mektep Press, 1982. The first chapter of the book is called "Language--A Most Basic Component of Human Society" and is divided into eight themes. When we review works of this sort written on the Kazakh literary language we find nothing whatever said about the characteristics or features of the literary language. The titles of works written by Russian Turkologists and Kazakh linguists and information about when such works were published is provided in the section of the textbook called "Investigation of the Kazakh Language Before and After the Great October Socialist Revolution. Reference is again made to the work of these Turkologists in the chapter on phonetics (pages 70-72). Thus, nearly the first fifty pages of the work are filled with masses of information having nothing to do with the school program.

Since this textbook was not written based upon the textbook program it cannot fulfill its task properly.

"Peduchilishche Oqushylaryna Arnalghan Qazaq Tili Ogylyghy" (Kazakh Language Textbook for Students in the Teacher Training Schools), author Gh. Abdukhanov, Mektep Press, 1982. In a textbook, the explanations given on each theme must provide linguistic examples. In addition, its language must be simple and understandable to students. The book under discussion does not meet these requirements. Explanations given on grammatical themes are hard to understand.

"Qazaq Tili" (Kazakh Language), intended for students in the preparatory sections of higher education institutions, author Sh. Bekturov, Mektep Press, 1979. The intellectual level of the textbook, especially of the chapter on morphology, is low.

The book has quite a number of incomprehensively [gramatical] conclusions that mean nothing.

I have discussed the quality of Kazakh language textbooks intended for university students and other students in this article. Needless to say that some are not up to needs. This matter will have to receive special attention in the future.

11,433

CSO: 1830/778

CULTURE

FORMER HEAD OF GEORGIAN WRITER'S UNION, PURGE VICTIM, LAUDED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 March 1985 carries on page 4 under the rubric "Memorial Day, 14-15 April" a 1400-word article by Elgudzha Magradze [chairman of Goskomizdat] extolling the deeds of Davit Demetradze, a literatus and critic who took active part in the literary struggles and restructuring in the late 1920's and early 1930's that resulted in the abolition of the numerous squabbling writers' associations and the formation and consolidation of unified all-union and Georgian writers' unions. His appearance on the scene coincided with the most momentous political, economic, and social transformation; in evaluating writers' works he focused on their "worldview, credo, and attitude toward reality."

Demetradze was active during the 2-year struggle (1932-1934) to establish and unify a writer's union. He served as "first secretary" of the Georgian Writers Union from September 1934 to 1937, and was responsible for liaison with various sectors of the press, also matters of translation. He was elected to the Georgian Central Executive Committee in 1935. Other activities included membership on commissions preparing for jubilee celebrations of Shota Rustaveli and Ilia Chavchavadze (1937) and editing work (the youth journal CHVENI TAOBA [Our Generation] in 1935-1936, and the monthly journal MNATOBI in 1937; in this latter post he "only lived to see four issues"). On 14 April 1937, the position of chairman of the Georgian Writers Union was abolished, and Demetradze as "responsible secretary" took over.

Davit Demetradze ended his career in the post of director of the Georgian State Museum, heading up preparations for an exhibit in observance of the 750th anniversary of Shota Rustaveli, a celebration in which he never had the chance to take part. Throughout, he was a vigorous and forthright advocate of socialist realism. No details are given as to how his career ended or the date and place of his death.

BOOK EXAMINES VESTIGES OF ISLAM IN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi SAKARTVELO'S KOMUNISTIC in Georgian No 4, April 1985 carries on pages 94-95 Sh. Esitashvili's 1100-word review of R. Andriashvili's book "Islam's Gadmonashtebi Sakartveloshi" [Vestiges of Islam in Georgia], published by Sabchota Sakartvelo in 1985 and said to be the first monograph in Georgian dealing with this subject. "It is the

topical task of Marxist atheism," the reviewer states, "to provide a scientific-critical analysis of vestiges of Islamic ideology and cult practices and the search for ways to overcome them."

Some of the topics dealt with have been little studied--reasons for the retention of Islamic elements in some districts; their functioning, evolution, and transformation; relations between Islam, paganism, and Christianity; and so on. The work draws upon "factual materials of sociological research" in Adjara [largely populated by Muslimized Georgians], Bolnisi and Marneuli rayons, the Ingilo communities [in Azerbaijan] and Abkhazia.

The author draws essential distinctions between cult practices (traditional, habitual) and religious notions per se, and emphasizes that "Islamic ideology has never been dominant here," nor has "fanaticism...taken root in the Georgian people." These factors have had a pronounced effect "not only on Muslimized Georgians but also on Muslims who have come to settle on Georgian lands."

One major focus is on attempts to revive Islamic cult practices in Georgia, involving the "skillful...techniques (and antisocial nature) of...influences exerted upon believing Muslims by numerous groups of so-called registered and 'wandering' mullahs." Most of the clergy are uneducated in terms either of theology or the Arabic of the Koran that they read without comprehension, for Allah cares not for meaning but only for "blind faith in its supernatural character." Believers are forced to make abundant contributions of cash and livestock. Hence, the clergy's purposes are "obviously utilitarian, antihumanistic, and antisocial" and they "hinder the establishment of the socialist way of life."

Author Andriashvili deals at length with Islam's historical struggle with Christianity in Georgia where, despite centuries of Muslim domination, annihilation and exile, destruction of churches, and religious persecution, Islam never did become widespread. This is because invading Islam was met by a strong and long-entrenched Christian culture. Nor was it truly a confrontation of opposing ideologies but rather constituted a "life-and-death struggle" between Georgians fighting for their freedom, and invaders out to conquer the land under the guise of religion. Even those communities that were Muslimized [e.g., in Adjara] were forced into it under the threat of annihilation by "annexationist Ottomans."

Under Soviet rule, Christian and Muslim working people's relations have improved and "religious toleration has developed." Thanks to transformations in the Soviet way of life that have progressively reduced the authority of both religions in believers' consciousness.

PROGRESS, PLANS IN GEORGIAN COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 May 1985 carries on page 4 an 1100-word KOMUNISTI interview with First Deputy Communications Minister Mikheil Inauri, who is also chairman of the Republic Board of the

A.S. Popov Scientific-Research Society for Radio Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Communications, concerning progress and plans in building up the republic's communications infrastructure. With reference to the decree on expanding the telephone network and bringing service to more and more of the population, numerous figures are cited as to numbers of exchanges and phone lines installed in the past 4 years in the cities and villages, on the sovkhozes and kolkhozes, long-distance channels that have been instituted (direct dialing is now available from outlying districts to Tbilisi, and from Tbilisi to other cities in the USSR), and so on.

The telegraph network is also growing and becoming technologically sophisticated, and the number of institutional subscribers is increasing (present and projected figures are given). Further statistics are cited on the number of various postal service outlets, amounts and types of mail handled, and the like.

Radio and television relay lines and outlets are also being extended, and figures are given as to the growing percentage of districts that can now receive not only republic television but also All-Union Programs 1 and 2.

CSO: 1830/766

CULTURE

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICIAL WRITES ON POSTAL DEVELOPMENTS

PM131437 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 August 1985 Second Edition carries on page 3 a 1,000-word feature entitled "Greater Speed Still Needed." The item is carried under the rubric "After PRAVDA Spoke Out" and opens with the following introduction:

"A reply has already been published to the article 'Morning Deliveries Are Best of All!' (PRAVDA, 11 June). Leaders of technical-production communications administrations in Krasnodar Kray and Chelyabinsk Oblast reported on the measure taken to speed up newspaper deliveries to subscribers. The USSR Ministry of Communications also examined the newspaper's article. Deputy Minister Ye Manyakin now reports."

There follows a 500-word reply by Manyakin who concedes that "The USSR Ministry of Communications considers the criticism to be justified." Manyakin outlines measures taken in the kray and oblast in question to rectify the situation, including "steadily raising the personal responsibility of leaders of all levels for the quality of work of the postal delivery service." He then states:

"At the same time, the ministry believes that the further development of the network of decentralized printing points receiving photocopies of newspaper pages via the communications systems remains a decisive condition for ensuring the prompt delivery of newspapers. This would make it possible not only to considerably reduce expenditure on newspaper transport but also to make delivery times less dependent on the work of rail and air transport."

"There are 56 such points operating in the country now. That number will increase. The question of increasing the number of newspapers printed at existing points is also being resolved."

Manyakin then outlines improvements in working, social, and consumer conditions for postal workers, a move designed to attract more young people to the job.

Manyakin's reply is followed by a commentary by V. Fedotov, who reports on the findings of correspondents in various areas of the USSR. He comments in particular on the fact that "In a number of places the early morning delivery of newspapers to subscribers has been either eliminated, is not well organized, or is reduced to the minimum."

CULTURE

NEW EDITION OF LENIN'S 'SELECTED WORKS' TO APPEAR IN TURKMEN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 12 May 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by B. Zhurmenek, director of the translation section of the Turkmenistan branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee, on the history of efforts to translate Lenin's works into Turkmen and the need for a new edition. It is pointed out that the translation of his works only began after the establishment of the Turkmenistan branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism in 1949. The first translation of Lenin's works under the institute's auspices was completed in 1959. It is added that this edition is now extremely difficult to locate in republic bookstores. "In addition, as a result of the rapid development and enrichment of the modern Turkmen literary language, certain terms are archaic and need to be replaced. The quality of the translation of some of V. I. Lenin's works need basically to be improved." The first volume will be published in 1986, and the set will be completed by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

TUSSR: DUTIES OF JOURNALISTS STRESSED BY PARTY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 5 May 1985 carries a 1,000-word editorial stressing the party demands placed on media workers. "If the materials appearing in our newspapers, magazines, television and radio are looking out for the interests of the party, state and people, if they are materials which support the placing of scientific and technical achievements into production, spreading advanced experience, criticizing shortcomings and showing the ways to correct them, if the materials are those which expose the machinations of imperialist propaganda, and if these materials are filled with high ideals, are well written in artistic language and inspire the people, then there is no doubt that party committees will support our output." Journalists are urged to "study Marxism-Leninism assiduously and improve themselves politically."

MEDIA SHORTCOMINGS NOTED BY UNION OFFICIAL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 5 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by A. Mammedov, director of Turkmeninform and chairman of the Presidium of the TuSSR Journalists' Union, in which he voices criticism of some aspects of journalistic coverage of Soviet

life. "We are still doing little work for the dissemination of advanced experience and the broad propagandizing of the successes of science and technology. The Soviet way of life, the question of internationalistic education, the life of the working man and the inner world of the building of communism are still inadequately explained."

'SHORT ATHEISTIC DICTIONARY' REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 22 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by A. Rejebov and Professor O. Gojayev reviewing the "Short Atheistic Dictionary" (Ashkhabad, 1985). On the need to strengthen atheistic education, it is pointed out that "primarily, it is not that there are none among us who have been unable to disengage themselves from false religious thought and beliefs. Secondly, imperialist reaction exploits religion, its psychological influence and nationalist content as a great 'find' in the ideological struggle against the USSR and other countries in the socialist bloc. Thus, putting atheistic propaganda on a scientific basis and conducting effective work in this direction is very necessary at the present time." The dictionary concentrates heavily on terminology associated with Islam, and contains approximately 400 entries. The reviewers pointed out that the book is needed by those engaged in ideational education work and urge that more such works on atheism be published in the future.

TUSSR: FOLK HEALERS ASSAILED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 31 May 1985 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by G. Khallyyeva, physician and secretary of the party organization at the Kerki Rayon Central Hospital, noting that "it is no secret that there are still believers in 'holy' places and a few fanatical devotees of the folk healers among the population. These unacceptable beliefs have an unsatisfactory effect on people's health. Some young mothers go to folk healers when their children are sick instead of to physicians." Examples of folk medicine practices, such as bleeding and purging and garlic rubdowns, are cited from recent cases. It is added that "brides who are unable to conceive sometimes go to the folk healers instead of physicians in order to be 'cured.' By so doing, great damage is done to the future health of the mothers. In the last 2 years dozens of such women have been treated in our gynecology section."

SOVIET TURKMEN LITERARY WEEKLY RECEIVED IN AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 17 May 1985 carries on page 3 an unsigned 200-word report noting that "every issue of the weekly ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT [LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS] has been reaching Afghan Turkmen readers for some years. Since the Afghan Turkmens started publishing a newspaper in their mother tongue, this relationship has become even closer. Journalists from GORESH, which is also published in Turkmen, have also been in Ashkhabad as guests." It is added that "our editorial board recently received a gift from the Afghan journalists. It is a large collection of GORESH which is published in the Arabic script, and a few issues of MILLETLERIN DOGANLYGY [THE BROTHERHOOD OF NATIONS], which is an illustrated magazine."

ARSSR RADIO BROADCASTS APPEAL TO ARMENIAN EMIGRES

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 28 July 1985 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by E. Sakhinov entitled "Voices of the Capital" on radio broadcasting in Armenian directed at Armenian emigres. The article opens by describing daily radio programs in Armenian which are broadcast throughout the world. The broadcasts originate in the ArSSR and are aired first in Armenian, then summarized in English, French, and Turkish. There is also a broadcast in Arabic. According to the article, the interest of Armenians abroad in their native land is so great that more than 40 radio stations belonging to foreign Armenian social organizations broadcast in Armenian. The author then goes on to describe the extent of Armenian language broadcasting in foreign countries.

The Soviet Armenian station targeting Armenian emigres is, according to the author, very popular. One of its more popular features is the rubric "Native Voices," in which Armenian emigres living in foreign lands can "meet with their close and distant relatives living in the republic." Twice a week a program composed of letters from Armenians living abroad is broadcast to countries of the Near and Middle East, Europe and America.

Based on the "enormous significance of Radio Armenia" in "strengthening friendship between peoples," the ArSSR government decided to create a large radio station and to strengthen its technical foundation, the author noted.

CSO: 1830/796

REGIONAL ISSUES

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON RESULTS OF COTTON SECTOR RESTRUCTURING

GF151410 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] In its regular meeting, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Buro has discussed the work carried out by the Andizhan Oblast Party Committee aimed at mobilizing the collectives of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and cotton procuring factories for upgrading production and attaining high results under the new conditions created for receiving and processing the cotton product. The reorganization of the cotton procuring system and the switch to accounting based on fiber quality in accordance with the decision reached by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers regarding the measures required for increasing cotton produce and cotton products, reducing wastage, and upgrading the quality of cotton has also contributed toward development in the other domains of cottongrowing and farming.

The total volume of first and second grades of cotton produced in the oblast came to 74 percent. Compared with the 28.2 percent in 1983, fiber output was 31.5 percent. The oblast's economic establishments received R9 million as a result.

However, the Central Committee Buro noted that the oblast party committee, the rayon party committees, and the party organizations of the farms and cotton processing factories were not carrying out work aimed at upgrading agricultural productivity and improving the quality of raw materials and cotton products. The scientific systems in farming are being utilized in words only. Sufficient determination is not being displayed in the effort to mechanize cotton harvesting. There are deficiencies in organization of work and wages. There are also deficiencies in work related to planning and calculations.

It was recommended that the Andizhan Oblast's party committees and soviet and economic organs study the results of cotton procuring and cotton processing work in 1984 with a critical eye and take consistent organizational, agrotechnical, and economic measures--including those in the field of land reclamation. It is necessary to increase the responsibility of leading officials and experts to successfully use existing resources and comply with technological demands--including those concerning the question of standards. Significant attention was focused on the need to apply

discoveries made in scientific and technical development in cottongrowing, converting this field into an industrial domain, and reducing labor and the time required for harvesting and processing cotton.

The Ministry of Agriculture and its Central Asia Department of VASKhNIL [Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences] were assigned the task of learning all the aspects of the existing mutual relations between the economic establishments and cotton processing factories and studying and drawing up measures related to developing agroindustrial integration in the field of cotton and establishing experimental agroindustrial cotton unions.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Buro also discussed a report drawn up by the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Local Industry collegium concerning the selection and appointment of cadres, the improvement of training given to them, and the upgrading of cadre responsibility in connection with the tasks assigned to them as derived from the decisions adopted by the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

The Buro requested that the collegium and Comrade Minister Gafur Nasreddinov eliminate serious shortcomings in training and fully heed party recommendations concerning matters related to the cadres policy--moving in the meantime to secure the fulfillment of the tasks and obligations of the current year and of the entire five-year plan period. It was recommended that the Ministry of Local Industry party organization listen to the reports read by ministry officials and other responsible employees in party buro meetings and convocations held by the communists on the way they are realizing the requirements of the CPSU Charter and that they encourage self-criticism.

The Buro also discussed other matters concerning the organizational and political work being carried out by the republic's party organizations and adopted relevant decisions.

CSO: 1836/443

REGIONAL ISSUES

'OTAN' SOCIETY SERVING NEEDS OF KAZAKH EMIGRES

Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 1 Jun 85 p 4

[Article by Musa Dinisnav, editor of BIZDING OTAN: "Far Away From One's Native Land"]

[Excerpts] Some letters lie before me. Stamps of the following countries are on the envelopes: Turkey, Iran, the Federal Republic of Germany.... These are letters sent to the editors of BIZDING OTAN by Kazakhs and Uighurs living in lands outside the Soviet Union.

There are not a few of our Kazakh, Uighur and other countrymen who ended up in foreign countries in unsettled times and now reside there. Among them are enemies who have renounced their people and race and who have perpetrated treachery and spread slander against the Soviet nation. Most, however, do not wish to sever ties with the land where their progenitors were born, with their native people and are eager to obtain news of their homeland and establish communications with it. Their letters make such thoughts clear and some lines express warm feelings issuing from hearts full of longing through song.

To be sure, wherever a person goes, he cannot but burn for his native land, his mother tongue, the customs and practices of his people. He hopes somehow to establish communications and receive the light of the spiritual culture of the homeland. With this circumstance in mind, the "Otan" (Fatherland) society was established in the autumn of 1976 in Alma-Ata, at the suggestion of a number of republic social cultural organizations and production collectives, to establish cultural connections with our fellow countrymen living abroad. A number of cultural, economic, scientific and creative organizations and some institutions of higher education of Kazakhstan became collective members of the society. An administration was formed to take charge of the work of the organization and veterans of labor, famous social activists, scientists, writers and arts figures were chosen as members of it.

The "Otan" Society, in order to promote the friendship and solidarity of the Soviet people with our countrymen in foreign countries, is charged with creating bilateral relations with their organizations and with strengthening cultural connections. Acquainting our countrymen with the peace-promoting foreign policy of the Soviet nation and achievements in the economic, scientific and cultural development of Kazakhstan is the highest duty of the society.

The "Otan" Society has maintained cultural connections with Kazakhs and Uighur countrymen living in more than 10 foreign countries. Representatives of our countrymen living in a number of foreign countries have visited Kazakhstan as guests at the invitation of the society. Scores of our fellow countrymen have visited society headquarters when they were in Alma-Ata. Our guests from foreign countries have travelled about Alma-Ata, other cities of the republic, rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhoses and have acquainted themselves with the work and cultural life of the people. All of our countrymen who have become familiar with Kazakhstan have been deeply impressed with republic achievements in economics, culture and the sector of social progress and have highly valued them.

The society publishes periodical newspapers called BIZDING OTAN in the Kazakh and Uighur languages in Arabic script for our fellow countrymen in foreign countries. Printed on the pages of these newspapers are stories and poems by leading writers and poets of Kazakhstan, articles on veterans of labor and social activists, news about new things that have happened in republic society and cultural life and items and photos on the Soviet way of life. The papers also publish greetings, letters and poems of our countrymen themselves under the rubric "Common Thought of Countrymen."

Our Kazakh and Uighur brothers in foreign countries have expressed great satisfaction with the work of the "Otan" Society to maintain cultural connections and have written to express their thanks. In all of this, they value the care that the society takes of them. They express their joy at the achievements in all sectors of the life of the Soviet homeland and wish it success in its struggle for peace.

Some of our countrymen ask for books printed in the Kazakh and Uighur languages and texts of tunes, songs, tales and legends to be sent them. The society fulfills such requests of our countrymen without exception. As a result, books in the Kazakh and Uighur languages and music are found in all of the countries inhabited by our countrymen.

If our countrymen express the desire to open small libraries or to organize groups to teach the mother tongue or circles of fine arts creators, the society offers help in achieving such good purposes. We send instructional materials to them that teach them how to read and write Kazakh as the language is written today. In the future, measures will be taken to bring Kazakh and Uighur young men resident abroad to study in Kazakhstan's educational institutions and to assist youngsters returning to seek recreation in Kazakh pioneer camps during the summer.

The "Otan" Society is still a young, underdeveloped organization. To carry out its good works it needs the help of republic societies, cultural centers, other organizations, social activists and of the masses. It must mobilize them for its work. Only then will the society be able to carry out its tasks.

11,433

CSO: 1832/319

REGIONAL ISSUES

FIRST QUARTER QUOTAS MET BY TURKMEN INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 1 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial devoted to May Day. It is pointed out that "workers collectives of our republic's industrial organizations and factories have fulfilled the first quarter's production plan. The growth of industrial production was 1.9 percent over the corresponding period last year, and average daily production 3.5 percent. Labor productivity was raised by 0.3 percent. The Ashkhabad petroleum machine-building factory, the Mary machine-building factory and the Oglanly bentonite ore mines have fulfilled their contracts for the delivery of goods."

ALL PRIVATE PLOTS TO BE SURVEYED IN TUSSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 4 May 1985 carries a 600-word article by V. Nurgeldiyeva, chief of the agricultural statistics section of the TuSSR Central Statistical Administration, on the survey of the republic's private plots, which is to be conducted between 27 May and 10 November 1985. Pointing out that the state places a great emphasis on the development of private plots, it is stated that "correctly defining the potential of these personal plots is extremely important. Thus, this year a complete accounting of all farming land held by the population must be done so that plans can be worked out for economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan and until the year 2000." The survey will be conducted by specialists from republic statistical organs with the aid of people's deputies from rural and village soviets.

RECENT COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENTS IN TUSSR HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 7 May 1985 carries on page 2 a 300-word Turkmeninform report noting that "in the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan automatic telephone stations with 45,000 numbers have been built in 28 republic rayon centers. In 1985 an automatic telephone station with 10,000 numbers was built in the Govdan microrayon of Ashkhabad and construction of the Housa of Communications in Charzhou was completed. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan 48 'Moskva' satellite communications receiving stations have been installed in the republic." With regard to television, "the possibility has been created for the population in distant and mountain villages to view the First All-Union program."

TU SSR DESERTS INSTITUTE PRAISED BY BRITISH UN OFFICIAL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 4 May 1985 carries on page 3 an 800-word interview with Dr Michael Quinn, a director of the UN program for protecting the environment and a specialist in desert problems, on his impression of the Institute of Deserts of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences. He expressed interest in its international courses on methods of exploiting arid territories, the specialists taking part in these courses, and current projects in which the institute is involved on a world-wide basis. He visited the laboratory of Professor N. Khavin, who is engaged in the application of high altitude and outer space photography to cartography, and Professor V. Nikolayev, director of the fodder-feed resources laboratory.

TU SSR: ELIMINATION OF SHORTCOMINGS IN ECONOMY URGED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 22 May 1985 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on page 1 stressing the need for action to accelerate social economic growth and make full use of all reserves of the society in time for the 27th CPSU Congress. It is pointed out that "shortcomings and unused potential revealed at the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee apply fully to our republic. There are many things not done in our republic to improve the economy significantly, put it on the path of intensive growth and increase quality by means of effective measures." It is urged that "ministries, departments, enterprise chairmen and party organizations must deeply analyze the reasons for lagging behind and take all necessary measures to straighten out the situation."

TU SSR: COTTON CULTIVATION NOT PROCEEDING ACCORDING TO PLAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 31 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the progress made in reaching Turkmenistan's cotton harvest quota of 1.251 million tons. The importance of cultivating properly between the rows is stressed because if cultivation is done improperly or late, it will result in crop losses. "However, mass cultivation of cotton between the rows has hardly begun in all rayons of the republic. Only 13,196 cultivators of the 14,673 planned are operating, or roughly 1,500 are not in operation for one reason or another every day. The situation on enterprises in Mary Oblast, where every day close to 500 cultivators are not working, is especially unsatisfactory."

CSO: 1830/785

REGIONAL ISSUES

UKRAINIAN FOOD INDUSTRY MINISTER INTERVIEWED

LD171905 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 17 July carries an 8-minute interview with Ukrainian Food Industry Minister Zagorodniy, conducted by correspondent Vladimir Sokolov, on the industry and the economic experiment conducted within it during the past 18 months.

Zagorodniy says that the experiment makes sense, and that the economic levers it contains are effective: There are more than 1,200 enterprises under the ministry, and they have become more efficient under the conditions of the experiment. He gives the example of a Kiev sweet factory which offered to expand its plan for output, and coped with the increased tasks. He says that last year, all the ministry's enterprises coped with the volume of marketing of output, taking into account fulfillment of contract deliveries, for the first time, and that this performance is being maintained this year, while nonproduction expenditure has been halved thanks to more skillful management; profits of enterprises and allocations to production development funds have increased considerably; production has been increased in about 300 workshops; and basic assets worth R50 million have been put into use. Zagorodniy says that more than half of all capital investment is put into technical re-equipment, but notes this is not enough, since 45 percent of equipment is out of date and is being replaced at a rate of less than 1.5 percent a year. He complains that machine-builders are not providing the necessary quantity of lines and machinery, giving the example of small bottling factories which can only obtain machinery designed for twice or four times their rate of production, which thus increases costs.

Sokolov asks what other problems the experiment has exposed. Zagorodniy replies: "The experiment has brought quite a few new problems to light. One of the most essential ones for us is planning. For the food industry, this has to be conducted according to demand only. But planning is carried out for us using the previous, flawed method, according to achievement. Let's say we increase production of salt for the market according to what has been achieved, although consumption, and hence demand, does not change." Sokolov asks: "And this increase on achievement is fulfilled? To which Zagorodniy says: "Well, what can you do, the plan is law. The goods, of course, do not fall by the wayside. We sell the excess salt to power workers and chemical workers as raw material, but that is not the job of the food industry."

Sokolov then asks: "How do you think your work should be planned?"

Zagorodniy replies: "More flexibly, and only according to the demand for food

goods. And the demand changes quickly, sometimes even depending on the weather. It rains, and there is no longer a demand for refreshing drinks. Or right now, the market is saturated with macaroni and margarine, such that the shops will no longer accept them from us. [?Such is the effect] of the rigid 'according-to-achievement' framework. As far as possible, we alter the range promptly, as far as possible; we offer some new products so as to revive demand, and we adjust the volumes of production of individual products. This is sensible, necessary adjustment, but under present planning we can be punished for it. In order to plan flexibly according to demand, we must give more independence, both to the ministry as a whole and to the heads of its production subdepartments, and open up to management initiative not in word, but in deed."

Sokolov asks about the build-up of stocks necessary to provide for fluctuations in demand. Zagorodniy says that a lot of construction is under way to provide storage and reserves of machinery to this end. "Here again we have a problem. Plans for us do not account for this construction, and the necessary technology is not allocated. As a result there are large labor costs and a low level of industrialization. That is how it was before, and that is the way it has remained with the transfer of the republic's food industry to the conditions of the economic experiment."

Sokolov says: "You said that the experiment itself exposed a number of problems." Concluding the interview, Zagorodniy responds: "Yes, not everything has been thought through fully, and not everything intended is implemented properly. This concerns first and foremost measures for material incentive. Thus individual heads of our enterprises have established pay bonuses for workers at an unjustifiably high rate; these have a very limited influence on the attainment of final production results. Or again, heads of our oblast food industry directorates receive bonuses for fulfillment of contract deliveries, but the directors of enterprises who primarily ensure the making of these deliveries have no bonus set for them. Such mistakes should be put right, and where it is in our power, they are quickly put right. From this year, the strictly limited plan indices of the experiment have been augmented by another one: the plan for introduction of new technology. And I think, as is already being confirmed by experience, that a firm plan such as this will speed up the industry's technical progress. And finally, probably the most important thing that the year and a half experience of the experiment has shown is the very acute need, as was stressed at the Party Central Committee conference on acceleration of scientific-technological progress, for a sharp change in thinking and mood of cadres from top to bottom."

CSO: 1800/386

EXPANSION OF ABKHAZ STATE UNIVERSITY IN GEORGIA HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 July 85 p 2, 11 July 85 p 2, and 12 July 85 p 3 carries a 3,250-word series of articles entitled "AGU: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" by ZARYA VOSTOKA special correspondents David Sheliya and Mikhail Dzhindzhikhashvili. The authors review the founding of the new university six years ago, and document its growth until the present. The faculty now numbers 568 specialists; the University offers courses in Abkhaz, Georgian and Russian. The last article in the series outlines the plans for future development and construction on the university campus; in its completed state the campus will cover 42 hectares. The new plans include the construction of four large complexes in which will be housed the physics and mathematics faculty, the history and law faculty, the biological sciences and geography faculty, a philological studies department, and a department of pedagogical sciences.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS VISIT KAZAKHSTAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 13 July 1985 carries on page 3 a 200-word KazTAG report entitled "Foreign Journalists in Kazakhstan." The article reports on an 8-12 July familiarization trip through the USSR taken by a group of foreign correspondents accredited by the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

While in Kazakhstan, the journalists visited various sites, met with scientists of the republican Academy of Sciences, representatives of the arts, and were received in the KaSSR Gosplan by the deputy chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers.

The correspondents were accompanied on their trip by executives from the Press Department of the USSR and KaSSR Ministries of Foreign Affairs.

On 12 July the correspondents left for Moscow.

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